overcrowding sparks college-wide debate

By RICHARD McKEON

Middlebury College is currently experiencing overcrowding in several departments. The administration, due to various factors, has adopted a policy which does not provide increments to the faculty. The resulting situation is seen by many of the faculty and students as a crucial problem, for it threatens the nature of this College, which exists to provide quality education.

The departments most frequently mentioned when discussing overcrowding are American Literature, Economics, English, History, and Political Science.

The American Literature department offers 13 courses with a total enrollment of 364 students. While the average class is 28, the largest course in the department is a 400 level class with 73 students.

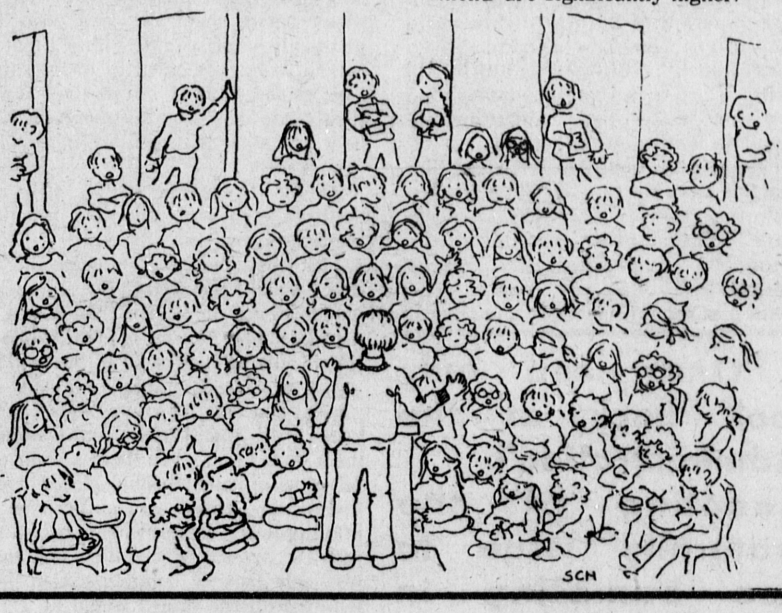
There are 550 students currently enrolled in the Economics department, in 17 classes. The average class size is 31. The English department's average class size is 23, with a total of 552 students in 25 classes.

The worst department in terms of average class size is History. There are ten history courses offered with an average class of 61 students. The total enrollment for the department is 735, with six full-time professors and one part-time assistant. In HI304 there are 181 students.

The Political Science department has 627 students enrolled and offers 12 courses, giving an average class size of 53. Three courses in the department have over 120 students.

Overcrowding is not limited to the humanities. Among the sciences, Biology is especially overcrowded.

In the American Literature and English departments there is a 20 person limit for 100 level courses. The average class size for the other courses within the departments are significantly higher.



In the History department a majority of the students are taking American History courses, making American History the 6th largest discipline in the school. There are, however, only two professors and a part-time assistant in that discipline.

Professors are alarmed by the current size of their classes, and by what some see as a trend toward large lecture courses. All of the professors interviewed expressed concern over the possible harm to the quality of education at Middlebury which may result from overburdening teaching loads.

Professor Robert Hill (English) stated "I emphatically believe that it will seriously affect education," and this sentiment was echoed throughout the faculty.

There is a definite sense of frustration within the faculty, as teachers try to maintain standards of teaching excellence while faced with university-sized classes. Not only does the actual time available for a thorough evaluation

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forum rejects gay's resignation

gay attacks administration credibility

Student Forum chairman Brad Gay offered his resignation at last Sunday's meeting. The Forum overwhelmingly rejected his offer. Gay read an open letter to the College community in which he attacked the administration's relation to the students.

Gay offered to resign as he had originally promised to maintain a good relationship with the administration and felt his recent actions could be a liability.

Gay stated, "I wanted to say tonight that I'll be coming under fire in the next few weeks. . . I don't intend to back down. . . On the other hand, I promised the Forum good relations with the administration. . . I'm giving you the chance to throw me out if you feel I'll be a liability in my future dealings with the administration.

After Gay read his letter, Tom Plumb immediately moved to "reject his resignation and support the letter." Thirty-two Forum members supported this motion; the sole nay vote was cast by Charlie Lennon '75.

Lennon explained his vote by saying, "It's unfortunate that Brad decided to stake his integrity upon the issue of parking lots. I support Brad's defense of his integrity and assertion of dismay at the way Old Chapel handled him. However, the issue of paved parking lots is, I feel, a pretty bogus and worthless one."

In his letter, Gay gave several reasons for exacerbation with Old Chapel. He claims that Business Manager James Ross made a "committment" to pave College parking lots, but that this committment "went unfulfilled."

Other cases Gay mentioned are: the Administration's poor handling of the fraternity situation; the lack of requests for "student input" in the decision to create a central laundry; the ignorance of student complaints regarding timed faucets; and Old Chapel's refusal to consider the Forum's recommendation to reduce remuneration to dorm residents.

Gay went on to describe the faculty's apparent lack of trust in Old Chapel. Recalling the failure of the faculty to attain a quorum at its meetings, Gay added: "Was Dr. Armstrong's comment at the faculty meeting (in March) that there seemed to be an air of suspicion in the room perhaps particularly appropriate?"

"...No student input. This is becoming the case rather than the exception."

Gay concluded, "I write this letter to keep my conscience clear."

After reading, Gay added: "If the administration dares refute anything in that letter, there's still a lot of information I've withheld. . . I have no qualms about revealing more."

Gay asked if there were any questions. Nancy Ryan '77 said, "I'd just like to commend you. This is the first time we're getting this out into the open." Gay then thanked the Forum and walked out.

The Forum then voted.

The Full Story

Gay's letter then recounted "the incident that triggered this letter." Last year, when he was chairman of the Grievance Committee, Gay and his committee received many complaints concerning the poor condition of the parking lots and the seemingly high parking fee of $25.

Gay went to Ross, who promised the paving of at least one parking lot over the summer.

The following September no lots had been paved. Ross said that no paving was being planned, and that he could not recall having met with Gay.

One week later, Gay claimed, "Inquiries to Mr. Ross . . . produced a different response." Ross told Gay that parking lots had been cut out of the budget.

"Did Mr. Ross take my letter seriously, and if so, why did he not only not have it, but not remember it?"

"Other committments went unfulfilled," Gay continued. He went to President Armstrong, who promised improved communication. Gay replied that this was a "step in the right direction," but demanded fulfillment of past commitments.

He threatened to expose the "lack of communication" between Gay and Armstrong "if matters were not settled." Armstrong later relayed a message to Brad saying that "he was not sure committments were ever made.

Gay then arranged what he thought was to be a private meeting with Armstrong. Instead he arrived only to face Dean Arnold McKinney, Treasurer Carroll Rikert, and Ross, as well as Armstrong.

Armstrong backed Ross's denial of having met with Gay. When Ross was asked why he hadn't denied the substance of a Campus article that reported the lots would be paved, he replied that "he does not read the Campus." Gay added parenthetically: "Could this be indicative of his attitude about Middlebury College students?"

Last Week's Business

At the Forum's March 2 meeting, a proposal passed to revise the present house director system.

Under it, there will be one resident for every other dormitory floor. Instead of room and board, each resident will receive $125 a year salary. Students on financial aid will have priority for resident positions.

The present Junior Counselor system would be ended, as some freshmen dorm residents would be paid JC's.

The Forum also appointed committees to investigate a "Centrex" phone system and self-busing in the dining halls.

The text of Brad Gay's speech is on page two.

the middlebury campus

chairman gay's letter

"i have been taken advantage of"

The following is the complete text of the letter read at Sunday's Student Forum meeting by Chairman Brad Gay.

To the College Community:

The topic to which I address myself in this letter is the Administration's relationship to students in the past two years. I have done everything in my power to keep good relations with Old Chapel in my role as Student Forum Chairman this year by remaining highly flexible in that my dealings with them, trusting that they would reward that effort with cooperation. I find I must end that policy of being flexible as I have been taken advantage of. It is imperative that I must now stand very firm to maintain my own integrity. The incident that triggered this letter is the following.

As Grievance Committee Chairman last year, I received many complaints concerning the condition of the parking lots as well as complaints that the $25 parking fee was excessive. Talking with Fred Spencer, he explained that he was told that the fee went to car-related facilities and said that is what he has always told students since he came here in 1969. I checked with alumni from that era and they too were under the impression that the parking lots were to be paved. Asking various people in the Administration to show figures that justified that $25 fee, Dean O'Brien was the only person who supplied me with anything. He gave me an excerpt of a letter from September 25, 1968 explaining the raise in the fee from $10.00 to $25.00. In the 1967-68 academic year $5500 was used on a major capital expenditure for the lots. In the following year the SDU lot was completed and the pit was enlarged, resurfaced and drainage was installed. This represented a $13,000 major capital expenditure for that year. These expenditures were used as part of the justification for the higher registration fee. In the past six years these major capital expenditures (and I emphasize major) stopped.

Having this information I approached James Ross, Business Manager of the College. He had no more recent figures than I presented him (or if he did, he didn't say so), and suggested that I attack the problem from a different angle and ask to have the parking lots paved. I acquiesced and asked what could be done. He said that he could probably have two lots paved over the summer as well as do the aprons of others like the C lot. He did warn however that if the cost for paving were too high there was a possibility that only one lot might be completed. He then asked me to send him a letter expressing preferences for the order in which the lots should be done. I sent him that letter and luckily kept a carbon copy of it. I then reported to the **Campus** that the lots would be done over the summer.

When I arrived back at school last September no lots had been paved. I then asked Dean O'Brien to look into the matter. Subsequently he inquired at the next staff meeting what the status of the parking lots was. Jim Ross said there were no plans to pave the lots. He remembered no exchange with me from the year before.

Inquiries to Mr. Ross one week later produced a different response. He claimed that parking lots were cut out of the budget. If this were the case, why was I not notified? Was there any chance to appeal the decision not even knowing of it? Was the paving ever actually considered for the budget? Did Mr. Ross take my letter seriously and if so, why did he not only not have it but not remember it? Why did he request the information in the first place? Was he just trying to end any controversy believing that I would not follow up on the situation? I can only guess as to his motives as he has been extremely unresponsive to students until very recently.

Matters worsened when other committments went unfulfilled and other grievances that were being looked into were never reported back on. Finally I decided that the only way to get action was to see Dr. Armstrong. I met with him on February 17 of this year and revealed the problem. A few days later I received a letter from Dr. Armstrong saying that he would set up a two-way communication system to insure that committments would be fulfilled in the future.

I immediately replied to him telling him that this was a step in the right direction. However, realizing how little students have trusted his administration (especially after the fraternity issue), I told him that to gain any trust he must fulfill past committments. I also pointed out that I had tried to settle the matter behind closed doors to save any embarrassment to his staff but that if matters were not settled I would have to expose the "lack of communication" that plagued us.

"One need only look back at the Administration's handling of the fraternity issue to see bumbling in action."

Dr. Armstrong did not reply by mail or phone, but rather told Mrs. Wonnacott to tell me that he was not sure committments were ever made and to tell me again about his new two-way communication system. I immediately called the President's office and arranged an appointment with him.

When I arrived to meet with Dr. Armstrong as I had requested, I found myself sitting across the table from him as well as James Ross, Arnold McKinney and Treasurer Carroll Rikert. I would have been happy to meet with that group but had arranged a meeting with only Dr. Armstrong. I found it in poor taste that I was not told that mine was not to be an individual meeting. Fortunately for Dr. Armstrong, the subject of "lack of communication" was one of the items that I was going to present to him, although in arranging the meeting I had said nothing about what I was coming to see him about. Unfortunately that was not the only topic I was there to discuss but did not have a chance to present the other items.

If Dr. Armstrong thought he could intimidate me with that group or catch me off guard by not telling me that I had to speak before them, he was soon unpleasantly surprised. He claimed that he was not calling my integrity into question even though after I swore that James Ross made those committments he said he wasn't sure that committments were ever made.

He chose to stand behind Mr. Ross who does not even remember our meeting, much less remember it clearly. When James Ross was asked why he did not object when I reported to the newspaper that the parking lots were to be paved, he replied that he does not read the **Campus**. (Could this be indicative of his attitude about Middlebury College students?) It was explained to this group that I was not going to be taken lightly and reminded them that I had given them a chance to solve the situation behind closed doors. The meeting ended with no promise to fulfill previous committments but rather with Dr. Armstrong claiming that there was only lack of communication. By letting the issue drop I would be giving tacit approval to the idea that no committments were made. I will not sacrifice my integrity to do that.

The paving of the parking lots is not the major issue here. The major issue is the Administration's reputation. The Administration has lost a lot of respect in students' eyes in recent years and the handling of the issue discussed in this letter is exemplary of the way they have handled a lot of topics.

For example one need only look back at the Administration's handling of the fraternity issue to see bumbling in action. Had they consulted students before the famous summer '73 statement they might never have issued it. It only brought on a lot of hard feelings. The Fraternity Fact-finding Commission seemed to indicate how few people would desire to live in a fraternity if the College owned and maintained them. What is this indicative of? It is indicative of the total lack of trust of students for those running this College. Do the fraternity corporation members trust the Administration? The fact that one said he'd rather see the fraternity burned down before he would sell it to the College shows how deep this distrust has gone.

Finally, as of March 31st the Administration's proposal is being withdrawn. Is it because Dr. Armstrong realized how wrong he was about the depth of loyalty to fraternities? Or perhaps he realized that no one was going to sign his proposal? One can only guess and must watch his future actions to see if he really wants to clear the air on the fraternity issue.

And then there was the bombshell of summer '74. The laundromat was installed with absolutely no warning to and no input from students (Maybe that's why the parking lots were cut out of the budget. The new $25,000 laundromat may have taken its place). Even though I think that that was one of the worst decisions made around here I would see more point in attacking it on the way the decision was made: with no student input. This is becoming the case rather than the exception unfortunately. The installation of timed faucets is another topic that not only had no requested student input but in fact there were student requests not to do so.

Another issue that I feel should be in the open is the following: Student Forum recently voted to save the College approximately $25,000 annually by lowering fees paid to residents. At present this renumeration comes in the form of rebates. In a letter of December 19, 1974 to Dr. Armstrong, rebates to those on financial aid in order to increase the financial aid budget. The sum was to be equal to or less than what we saved the College in residents' rebates. His reply, in a letter of December 30, 1974 was that the proposal could not be seriously contemplated by the Administration. He said that they would simply be playing with the books if they were to give the impression that by reduction in one place there could be an upward change in another area. I leave the conclusion to the College community as to the quality of that response.

I cannot assess faculty sentiment nor would I even dare to. However I think I am safe in saying that something is amiss. On the bread and butter issue of tenure only six more than a quorum attended the Faculty meeting where the final vote was taken. There was no quorum at the Winter Term Faculty Metting and the quorum disappeared at the March meeting. Was Dr. Armstrong's comment that there seemed to be an air of suspicion in the room perhaps particularly appropriate?

Any leader who relies on just a few advisors runs a great risk. Nixon is a prime example. Can Dr. Armstrong afford to ignore the student viewpoint on issues any longer? Can he afford to assemble homogeneous faculty groups as he did for the Committee on the College report? There were a lot of lessons that could have been learned by the Administration in these past two years. This is an institution of higher learning. Need that learning be restricted to students and faculty?

I write this letter to keep my own conscience clear. If I had let this matter drop I would have been giving tacit approval to letting the Administration say that the fault for the lack of communication was to be shared by the Administration and me. Such is not the case, and I stake my reputation on that. As I said to Dr. Armstrong, until unfulfilled committments are fulfilled I can not stand behind his staff.

Douglas Meredith, chairman of the Board of Trustees commented to a class on the corporation that no matter who you are or what you are, you are nobody if you don't have integrity. That being my philosophy I am willing to run the risk of alienating the Administration by standing firm. Trust is not to be demanded; it is to be earned and those in Old Chapel who have thrown it away should make that their first priority so we can be a community once again.

Respectfully submitted,
Brad Gay

the middlebury campus

CO-EDITORS
barbara kritchevsky
michael march

NEWS EDITOR
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FEATURES EDITOR
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PRODUCTION
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richard hackett

ADVERTISING
andréa mahee

CIRCULATION
michael white

PHOTOGRAPHY
martha coneybear

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town meeting has liberal bent

By JAY HULME

Middlebury's Town Meeting last week was marked by surprisingly consistent liberal voting on several issues.

A farm tax stabilization proposal, designed to provide Middlebury farmers with property tax relief, was approved 662-544. By an even larger margin of 865-348, Middlebury voters endorsed a state takeover of electric utilities, and a proposed lighted, multi-sports complex was given the thumbs down, 514-684.

Although the utility and sports votes were basically public opinion polls placed on the ballot, they do make local and state officials aware of public sentiment. Since several bills are currently before the legislature on the public power issue, state legislators might be getting an idea of the grass roots support for public power.

The electric power question was on the ballot in six towns around the state. Four communities passed the resolution, one turned it down, and the one remaining town passed a slightly amended version calling for lower electric rates.

In a related matter, voters in Springfield, Vermont approved a $57.8 million bond issue for construction of public hydro-electric facilities. Under the plan, which could set a precedent for other communities around the state, Springfield would also purchase the local Central Vermont Public Service Corporation power plant.

Presently, Central Vermont supplies all of Springfield's electric power. The future may see more towns around the state setting up municipal power companies, especially as pressure is applied by rising electric rates.

Town Meeting Unique

A Vermont Town Meeting is a rather strange experience for anyone familiar with metropolitan politics. In many areas it's unusual for any voting citizen to be able to openly question municipal officials about almost any issue, even a few dollars in some obscure town account.

The Middlebury Town Meeting balloting was preceded by a pre-town meeting the night before where voters had a chance to ask questons and speak about the issues. At the Monday night meeting the discussion centered upon the farm tax proposal, with residents questioning farmer Richard Pominville about the details of the plan. As approved, farmers will be able to have a 33% tax appraisal, rather than the standard 50%, and there is also a maximum $175 per acre appraisal ceiling for farmland. The contracts may run for up to ten years, at which time they may be re-negotiated.

The proposed multi-sports complex was also discussed. Under present plans, the complex will be financed by federal, state, and private funds, however the necessity of having the sports field and its use of power to oprate the lights were both questioned. Recreation Director, Eric Mackey, said that federal regulations prohibit moving the present high school lights to the baseball field for summer use.

Middlebury Professor John Clagett (English) led a fight trying to get the Town to reduce the amount of road salting done during the winter. He moved to reduce the town budget by $6,000, taking that amount from the salting budget and moving another $6,000 from the salting to the sanding budgets. After a rather emotional debate, a voice vote was taken that proved so inconclusive that a division of the house was requested. Clagett's motion was defeated 165-107.

After the discussion of the farm tax stabilization proposal, the salting, and the recreations complex, the meeting routinely progressed through the remaining items on the warning. The 10:30 adjournment made it one of the shortest pre-town meetings in recent years.

Laughter did fill the hall at several places. State Representative James Douglas (Middlebury '72) got up and inquired about the "0" under marriage license receipts. He thought that the fee might have been waived last year. Since he plans to marry in May, Douglas wondered whether he might have saved himself three dollars by getting his marriage license last year. Richard Pominville was heard to remark, "There's a way he could have saved himself more than that." Douglas' questioning was a needed break in the more serious discussion that filled the evening.

Voters also filled several town and school positions. Mrs. Edward Martin was returned to the board of selectmen, and William McAllister was elected to fill the seat being vacated by the retirement of board chairman, Earl Cone. Cone was elected to the Middlebury Union High School Board along with incumbent Ralph Foote.

Edward Martin, Middlebury Associate English Professor, was elected to the ID-4 Prudential Committee for the elementary school. Lenore Hinman also gained a position on that committee.

Only 32%, or 1220, of Middlebury's 3800 eligible voters bothered to go to the polls for the balloting.

judicial council finds 15 guilty

By BRIAN BARRY

Over the past two years at Middlebury, the Student Judicial Council has heard 28 cases involving academic dishonesty. The Council found 15 of those defendants guilty and 13 innocent. Half of the defendants were members of a fraternity, 25 of the 28 were men.

The **Handbook** states that "individuals observing an infraction of the Honor system should confront the student involved," and have him turn himself in, and if he doesn't, report it to the professor. But of the 28 cases, it was professors who caught 26 of the students, one charge being a joint student/-professor effort, and the remaining student turned herself in. This year's sophomores appear to be the most prone to commit unauthorized acts in general (or to be the least devious in carrying them out), as 13 of the 25 "guilty" charges over the past two years for academic and non-academic misdeeds have befallen members of the class of '77.

The non-academic offenses have ranged from selling marijuana to shoplifting (the most common violation) to driving on the lawn. A hearing for one of the most recent charges, participation in a food fight, was held on March 4, and, with the permission of the defendants, this reporter was allowed to attend.

The closed hearing took place at the Cook seminar room. Though the mood appeared informal on the surface (one of the seven members present was wearing a baseball cap, another knitting), the atmosphere seemed to the defendants and some witnesses to be tense. This feeling may have been due partly to the fact that the proceedings were tape recorded, which is the Council's prerogative.

The hearing started with the defendants being read the charges against them. They were asked how they would like to plead. Then a witness was called in to give an account of the happenings, after which members of the Council asked any questions which they thought relevant. This procedure was repeated for three more witnesses.

Sometimes, when it came right down to the point where questions involved the specific number of carrots and tomatoes thrown, most everyone couldn't help but laugh. Most of the meeting, however, was conducted seriously and attentively. Every time a new witness entered, he/she was introduced to the Council, asked to tell what happened, and questioned by any member who felt some point needed clarifying. The Council was obviously intent on being thorough (the proceedings lasted about an hour); the deliberations, which are closed to all but the Council, lasted at least another hour. The verdict (and, if 'guilty,' the penalty) is sent to Dean Wonnacott, who informs the defendants of their status the next day.

Later, I asked Chairman Libby Sayre what she thought of the Judicial Council procedure for hearings. She said that the Council was doing its job, and that the members try hard to find a just verdict and penalty. This may be somewhat of an understatement, as the Council spends an average of three to four hours per case; one case lasted nine hours. Mr. Dry, the faculty advisor to the Judicial Council, sometimes sits in on the proceedings and deliberations. But he said that, due to the Council's desire to be thorough, the sessions sometimes last too long for him.

As for the effectiveness of the Honor Code, Chairman Sayre said that the code isn't working "particularly well," due in part to the fact that each incoming class is progressively less aware of the Code. Mr. Dry observed that it would help if impractical **Handbook** regulations, such as the one stating that an observer should "confront the student involved" in illegal activity before reporting him, be omitted.

Both Libby and Mr. Dry are members of the Honor Code Review Committee, which is in the process of deciding if the Honor Code at Middlebury should remain or be abolished. Libby said that if it remains, there will probably be an Honor Code re-education effort aimed at accepted freshmen, current students, and professors. At any rate, Chairman Sayre said, students don't realize the relatively undesirable alternatives to the Honor Code.

dave cot

rotc is victim of economic strain

By BLYTHE HAMER

Middlebury's recently terminated ROTC program is a victim of economic strain. Major Samuel Conn, head of the local unit, said that "the government can only afford to finance those schools who are producing a large quantity of officers in each graduating class." This year, the Middlebury unit will graduate only four officers.

Army policy holds that a unit should produce at least 17-20 officers per year to qualify for continued support. When ROTC at Middlebury failed to produce this quota last year, it was placed on probation. Because the entire ROTC enrollment for all four classes here is only 35, the quota will not be fulfilled in the next three years.

Enrollment in the program has fluctuated considerably in the past. For instance, 1972 saw an all-time high enrollment of 85 students. Major Conn feels, however, that "this was due to the effect of the lottery." Students enrolled in ROTC in order to escape the immediate draft, he said, and then abandoned the program when the lottery was abolished.

Major Conn said that the reasons for the present low participation rate "all boils down to affluence."

"Middlebury students are geared for graduate school and professional occupations, and when this is economically feasible for them, they have no need for ROTC." Sixteen of the 35 students are on full four-year scholarships, which cover all tuition and room and board costs. They also include $100 a month for living expenses. "If it weren't for ROTC, I personally wouldn't be here," said Sue Kenyon '77: "I knew I wanted to come to Middlebury, and ROTC made it possible."

ROTC units in other small liberal arts colleges, such as Bowdoin, are also being terminated due to economic strain. In the future, only large universities such as University of Vermont, the University of Massachussetts, and Ohio State will be capable of producing enough officers to house an ROTC unit.

Conn feels that discontinuing the program at the smaller colleges "will destroy the cross section of officers entering the army to serve their committment. Middlebury has produce highly intelligent, capable officers," he said.

Students enrolled in the ROTC program are required to spend two years in the Reserve Army on active duty; while those on scholarships are committed to four years of service. Entering the army as 2nd lieutenants, participants are paid a salary of $10,000 for each year of service. "In view of the present job situation, the program offers very real economic

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the middlebury campus

eco-notes

the local scene

By FRED EARLE

The environmental impact of Middlebury College results from water consumption, sewage, transportation, energy consumption, and general garbage. With existing technology, guided by purposes implicit in Middlebury College policy, this impact is largely unavoidable.

college's impact

The College is a major user of town water, the supply of which has been taxed heavily as the town has grown. The sources are several deep wells at Palmer Springs.

Energy consumption may be reduced through voluntary and mandatory controls, yet college buildings have been constructed to rely always on a certain minimal amount of polluting energy sources. Heat is produced in an oil or coal-fired steam generator; electricity comes from Central Vermont Power, which uses hydro, gas, oil, nuclear fission, and coal to generate. General garbage goes to the Bristol Landfill, which is rapidly filling in.

The college generates 3/4 of the town's sewage, which includes soap, detergent, paper, dining hall wastes, and dormitory sewage. While the college pays every bit of its fair share for the sewage treatment plant in taxes, it is nonetheless the major burden on this increasingly-used facility. Composting of food waste has been suggested and was actually tried at the College several years ago, unsuccessfully.

It may be pedantic to mention the impact of road salting and pesticide use. America has a "bare road" policy, and the State of Vermont, the Town of Middlebury, and Middlebury College all use salt. We are being paid back by nature as we see the chloride equilibrium in our water table upset.

The College also sprays its trees, using the least harmful mixture of synthetic chlorinated hydrocarbons and organophosphates: a combination of malathion, methoxychlor, and Sevin. These are sprayed from below, in the budding season, and do not persist.

The point to this pedantry is that 2000 people generate a considerable environmental impact in all kinds of ways unseen and un-thought of. For example, has anyone thought of assessing the impact of the freon in our 2000 deodorant cans, getting out and destroying the ozone layer?

Finally, the transportation factor, the impact of 2000 people coming and going to and from the College at all hours, is considerable. Air pollution and pressure for new bridges across Otter Creek have attended the daily traffic problems, usually worst between 5 and 5:30 P.M. in the business district. (My thanks to Wendy Walsh)

sewage plant

The Middlebury Sewage Treatment Plant will be upgraded to a secondary system in the next few years. KRAFTCO and other new industries will discharge their effluent through the treatment plant. The plant presently uses a screening and settling process to separate solids from liquids. The liquids are then chlorinated to kill pathogenic bacteria, tested to ensure a neutral pH, and released into Otter Creek.

The solids are scraped from the bottom of the tanks, skimmed from the waters' surface in the tanks, and put into a digester. Here, bacteria break down the solids in the absence of air to form methane gas and sludge. Methane is recycled to help heat the plant itself. The sludge is collected and put out into drying fields during the summer, then either taken away by farmers for fertilizer or taken to the dump.

creek bridge

Since 1954, a new bridge across Otter Creek has been discussed in Middlebury. College traffic (generated by weekend trips, student travel to the Snow Bowl and Burlington, etc.), tourist traffic, and miscellaneous town traffic create daily jams on the single existing bridge. Five different solutions are now being seriously discussed:

First, "Proposal #4," as it is called, would connect Court St. with a four-lane bridge across Otter Creek to South Main St., eventually extending between the Municipal Building and the Elementary School, to Weybridge St. This proposal has been recommended by a Highway Department report and adopted by the Town Comprehensive Plan. It must now be considered a threat: it would create six new intersections and could actually add to congestion; it would expose children to traffic hazards by affecting three different school areas and impinging on one playground; and the simple presence of a four-lane highway so close to the center of town might have some devastating developmental consequences.

The second solution is an Eastern Bypass, to leave Route 7 just south of Beckwith Motors, go in back of Chipman Hill, and re-emerge at the Happy Valley Rd. -Kraftco Rd. - Rt. 7 intersection.

A third solution, a Western Bypass, would create two new bridges across Otter Creek. This new route, originally proposed by Vincent H. Malstrom in 1967, would leave Rt. 7 just north of Foster Motors, circle around behind the college, and rejoin Rt. 7 across from the River Road in New Haven.

A fourth solution combines building the second in-town bridge according to Proposal #4, routing traffic down Seymour St. and out the Kraftco Road to Rt. 7, and constructing the Eastern Bypass.

The fifth solution seems best. This would call for improvements in the existing Rt. 7 and planning for the Western Bypass in 1982 if it is still seen as necessary by then. (Thanks to Melissa Lovell)

vision

VISION, INC.'s plan for Middlebury holds the pedestrian, not the automobile, in the position of greatest importance. Their proposal for better parking facilities near Cartmell's and behind the Ilsley Library might make a second in-town bridge unnecessary.

transportation

An estimated 75% of Middlebury traffic is locally-origined or destined. As we see new patterns emerging in transportation, new highways and bridges might prove unnecessary if this traffic is absorbed by other forms of transportation—commuter services to Burlington and Rutland, carpools, bicycles, and walking.

nukes

A warning flag on nuclear construction went out all over the nation as the vox populi was finally heard in one state. The Vermont House advanced the Nuclear Control Bill last week by a vote of 106-39. The bill requires legislative approval before new nuclear plants are built. Vermont is the first state to forward such a bill, singling out nuclear power plants among other types of power plants and thus focusing legislative attention in on a specific new technology.

lake champlain

A flood control dam on the Richelieu River, proposed for construction near St. Jean, Quebec, threatens to interrupt the periodic maximums and minimums which have been integral parts of Lake Champlain's natural rhythm. The purpose of the dam is to prevent damage to homes and farms that have been built in the river's natural floodplain.

Such a levelling out in Lake Champlain's fluctuations would damage a large proportion of living wetland and threaten many species of fish, birds, and marsh plants. The dam would alter the level of the wetlands at the critical period of breeding for these species, some of which are rarely found elsewhere in the Northeast. The International Joint Commission recently approved the dam project despite pressure from Vermont to require an extensive environmental study before building. Instead, the study will take place during and after the plant is built.

grant, coffin address food conference

James P. Grant, President of the Overseas Development Council, and the Reverend William Sloane Coffin, Jr., Chaplain of Yale University, will deliver keynote addresses at the Middlebury College Conference on the World Food Crisis, April 18-26. Mr. Grant will speak on "Food, Energy, and the Changing World Order," on Friday, April 18. Rev. Coffin's address is entitled "The Ethics of Survival," and he will speak on Friday, April 25. The Conference's twenty-five other events have been scheduled during the week between the addresses, all dealing with the political, social, and ethical problems posed by the world food crisis. James Grant has been the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Overseas Development Council since its establishment in early 1969. He brought to this non-profit center for study, research, analysis and education, nearly twenty years of experience with economic development issues in low income countries, particularly those in Asia and the Middle East. He is the author of numerous articles on development and on issues affecting U.S. relations with witness by invitation before congressional committees. Mr. Grant was Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Near East and South Asian Affairs from 1962 to 1964. During the three previous years he was a Deputy to the Director of the International Cooperation Administration, and in charge of its world-wide programming and planning. In addition, his overseas assignments include service as Director of the U.S. mission to Ceylon, Regional Legal Counsel resident in New Delhi for U.S. aid programs for South Asia and as Acting Executive Secretary to the Sino-American Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction in China. Mr. Grant received a BA from Berkeley in 1943 and a Doctor of Jurisprudence from Harvard University in 1951. Mr. Coffin is currently Chaplain of Yale University and minister of the Christ Church congregation there. He recently resigned his post as chaplain in order to devote full time and evergy to seeking means of alleviating the crisis of world hunger.

Mr. Coffin served as chaplain at both Andover Preparatory School and Williams College before coming to Yale, He has served on the Board of Directores of the President's Advisory Council of the Peace Corps and has worked on Operation Crossroads Africa. Mr. Coffin is a recipient of the Connecticut Valley B'nai B'rith Award for Americanism. Known for his anti-Vietnam War activities, Mr. Coffin was indicted with Daniel Berrigan for draft-card burning. He has served on the Board of Directors of the President's Advisory Council of the Peace Corps and has worked on graduated from Yale University in 1949 and recieved his Bachelor of Divinity from Union Theological Seminary. He is an ordained minister in the Presbyterian Church.

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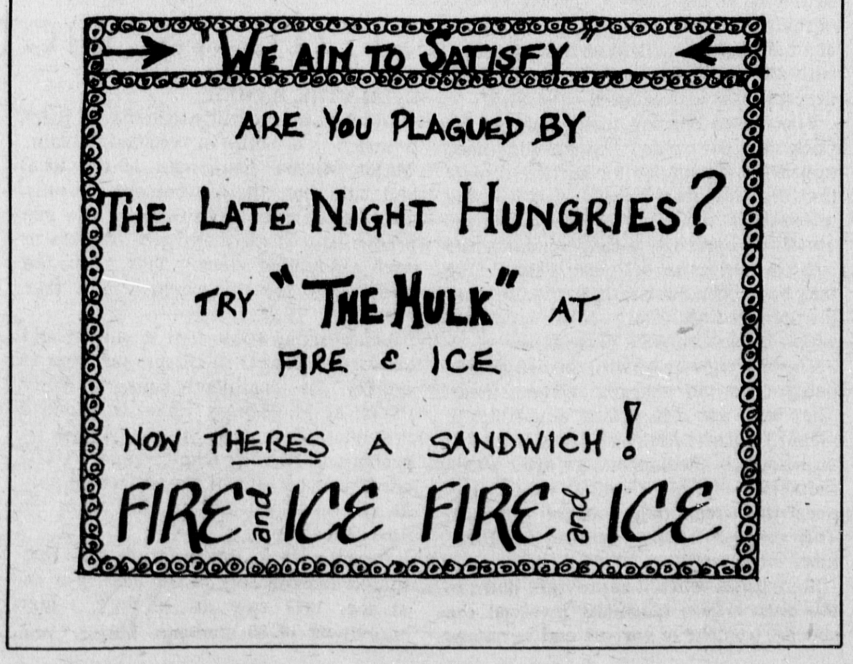
WE AIM TO SATISFY
ARE YOU PLAGUED BY
THE LATE NIGHT HUNGRIES?
TRY "THE HULK" AT
FIRE & ICE
NOW THERES A SANDWICH!
FIRE and ICE FIRE and ICE

green mountain diversions

By RICHARD SURLES

At a time when most Middlebury students are spending their free time on the ski slopes or cross country trails, there is a small handful of people participating in a unique and enchanting activity which generally goes unnoticed. It's called flying, and love of it sooner or later brings every pilot off the slopes and into the air. When it's not snowing, the winter brings great flying conditions which are irresistable to any pilot caught by the flying bug. If you think the Vermont scenery is something to admire from the ground, you should see it from the air. On a clear day, one can see for miles in every direction. One feels like a lone eagle in command of an uncrowded sky. It's a whole new and different experience which we call the magic of flight. Flying in the rural New England area offers something special. Away from the crowded airports, a pilot can forget about such complicated things as air traffic control procedured, radio phraseology, non-directional beacons and instrument landing systems. While zipping over the Vermont countryside, the pilot can shut out the rest of the world, be on his own, and in command. The flying center in Middlebury is, of course, the Middlebury State Airport, operated by Dustaire Inc. Just four miles southeast of town, with a 2500 foot paved air strip, hangars, tie downs, gas, and limited repair facilities, it is adequate for most pilots' needs. The owner (we call him Al), operates an aerial crop dusting company. For pilots, like myself, without planes, he also runs a flying club. Club rates are $150 per year plus $20 per month. Club members may than rent planes from a fleet of four Lark Commanders at the reduced rate of $15 per hour (or engine running time.) Any renter pilot will tell you that this is a bargain if you plan to do a lot of flying.

Outside rental rates are $28 per hour, so the flying club saves the pilot an operating cost of $13 per hour. The catch is that the dollars spent for club dues reduce the savings accrued from the reduced rental rates. A pilot has to fly about 30 hours before any savings are realized from the club membership. Anything after 30 hours is gravy. The rental fee of $15 per hour is "wet," which means that it includes expenses for gas, oil, and other depletables as part of the total cost.

The Lark Commander, by the way, is a four place, single engine, high wing plane, manufactured by Rockwell International. The average cruise speed is 125 to 130 miles per hour. The primary deterrent to flying and to student pilot starts is, as you might have already guessed, **cash**. But then again flying is addictive, and any habit tends to be expensive. If a licensed pilot can find passengers to share expenses on a trip, for example, flying becomes cheaper than driving, anyway. The potential student pilot should plan to spend about $1000 before he gets his private certificate which will give him full flying privileges. Almost all airports have some sort of flight school but the best and safest way to learn is to attend an FAA approved flight school of which there are many. Most are approved for veterans benefits and the G.I. Bill. The Burlington International Airport provides a very complete flight school with integrated ground and flight instruction approved by the FAA and designed by Cessma Aircraft Company. Most schools have full and part time flight and ground intstructors on hand seven days a week to fit your personal schedule. For the more free of spirit, the Warren-Sugarbush airport has a flight school for glider pilots. For the more insane of spirit, there are airports within driving distance where people may try their hand at parachute jumping or sky diving. The Middlebury Airport, and many others like it in New England, offers something you won't find at other larger, airports, namely, a friendly, extremely personal atmosphere. Middlebury is basically a high class "bush" airport, containing some of America's last unspoiled pasture pilots. They comprise a special breed of pilots who fly less by the book and more by the seat of their pants. It's different, it's special, it's nice. Often pilots and crop dusters go out to the airport, not to fly, but just to chew the fat and swap hangar talk with Al. Pilots comprise a special breed of people, a brotherhood which shares the mystique, the fun, and the trials of flight. The only way to experience it is to try it. We call it the love of flying.

the alibi
weekend of march 14 & 15
come hear **hill road**
for ST. PATRICK'S DAY
Come celebrate
FINNEGAN'S WAKE
Irish Tunes and Irish Booze
March 17

the FROG
on Frog Hollow Alley.
For fine sandwiches and drinks...
Roast beef and ham and cheese sandwiches from 4 to 11:00 p.m.
Happy Hour—Daily 4:00 to 6:00
Friday—4:00 to 8:00
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editorial

let us know

Students always complain about the administration, accusing it of an uncaring, high-handed approach to College affairs. The complaints are usually justified. However, several events have recently surfaces which cast a new seriousness on this situation.

One issue is administrative lying. This issue is raised by Student Forum chairman Brad Gay's disturbing open letter to the College community detailing his frustrations in dealing with administrators to have parking lots paved. As is documented, the Business Manager originally said lots would be paved and later denied all knowledge of such a commitment.

Perhaps there was a legitimate reason prohibiting paving, in which case the administration should have had the common courtesy of informing the students and giving reasons.

The underlying problem appears to be administrative contempt for students. This is illustrated, as when Gay went to present his case to President Armstrong, he was greeted by the President, the Business Manager, the Treasurer, and a Dean. The President backed the Business Manager, blaming everything on a lack of communication.

The administration does not appear to have earned only the students' mistrust. The faculty, too, is troubled. No quorum was present at the February faculty meeting, and none was left by the end of the meeting in March.

More telling is that two professors felt it necessary to specifically move to place items on the agenda of divisional meetings, evidently not trusting that the faculty would otherwise have a chance to discuss them. One professor was understandably upset at trying unsuccessfully for the third time to place his proposal before the faculty.

The faculty's suspicion was indeed noticed by President Armstrong, who noted that there was an air of mistrust in the room.

What the President does not appear to notice is that he could do something to alleviate this suspicion. Does he not notice that he is largely responsible for breaks in communication?

Students could and should be consulted before decisions which affect them are made. If there must be policy changes, students and faculty must be informed. The faculty must be given a freer hand in its governance and be consulted on policy.

Faculty are obviously upset about overcrowding. They must be consulted on such important policies as the one the President off-handedly announced at the March faculty meeting, that he considers faculty salary level more important than faculty size. The implications of this statement are dangerous and self-evident.

Students and faculty simply must be treated as reasoning adults. Lying, vague explanations, and undebatable decisions encourage a suspicion which only harms the College.

bk

editorial policy

The *Campus* has recently received complaints from several student organizations which have unsuccessfully sought regular column space in this newspaper. They have argued that because EQ gets a weekly forum from which to state its views, they should get one, too.

Two points can be made in response. First, EQ has been granted a regular column as a privilege, not a right. Second, EQ has been allowed to keep this privilege only because the articles it submits are consistently well-researched, well-written, and of general student interest.

If we are to serve the college community at large, we cannot play the role of house organ for every organization wanting to speak its piece.

letters to the editor

Is Battell Burlier?

To the Editor:

I was greatly amused by the Egbert Awards that appeared in the **Campus**. However, there was one specific award which caught my eye. This was the "Burliaty of the Year Award" presented to the Stewart Pits for the kindly removal of the maids door. In all fairness, the committee has made a grave error.

The real winners of the award should be the students who reside on the Second floor of Battell South, where many of these door removing episodes have taken place. One which was noticed by many, including Dean Wonnacott, was the elimination of the infamous partition separating the South from the other halls of Battell. Surely such an activity is more deserving of the award than a mere removal of a door.

Michael Abend '78

Remember

To the Editor:

Some thoughts brought on by the photographic exhibition in Johnson:

Remember!
Remember racism
Remember the Holocaust
Remember the branded Armenians
Remember the holy Crusades
Remember the unholy Moslems
Remember the homeless Palestinians
Remember the slaughtered Greeks
Remember the uncivilized savage, the Indian
Remember persecution
Remember us
But for God's sake,
Remember forgiveness,
Remember?

Whit Shepard

ROTC and Violence

To the Editor:

I cannot help but take exception to Michael March's editorial of March 6, "ROTC's Belated Death." Mr. March has, through his observations, arrived at a conclusion, but he does not seem to have fully considered his argument.

Mr. March writes of a "consensus at many institutions of higher learning" that ROTC did not belong on their campuses. I must ask: how was this consensus achieved? At some schools peaceful demonstration brought about the removal of ROTC. At others, notably Stanford and Wisconsin, "consensus" was achieved by rioting, resulting in the destruction of property. Is your consensus, Mr. March, based upon mob rule and violence? To condone the use of riot to achieve what you consider a decision of conscience, as you do in your editorial, is paradoxical to your later argument that military action is immoral.

You allow the use of violence and destruction in the pursuit of your moral goal, yet you do not allow the existence of a military force to pursue a moral cause. You state that "The sight of Middlebury students carrying M-1 rifles is both jarring and irreconcilable with the philosophy implicit in a liberal arts education." It is necessary here to define, in part, what the "philosophy implicit in a liberal arts education" is. This implicit philosophy is that there is a dignity of human life which must be recognized and appreciated. There is much in this world which would threaten this dignity: persecution for deviance from government dogma, and beliefs of racial and ethnic superiority, among others.

We recognize that this dignity exists and that it has often been subverted. From the United States we protest the persecution of Soviet intellectuals; further, we support the state of Israel. When human dignity is threatened by the use of military might it is necessary that we be able to counter with military force in order to preserve our dignity and freedom. This is the use of violence to secure a moral end. We seek to act in accordance with the philosophy of a liberal arts education: that there is a human dignity and that it must be appreciated. ROTC exists to train the people who will serve in this military force which defends us from those who would forcibly destroy our dignity. As you believe that violence can achieve your moral goal of dismantling ROTC, so too can violence by the military achieve another moral goal, that of the defense of human dignity.

Your argument, Mr. March, asserts that violence may be used to secure a moral goal. Regrettably, your goal is the destruction of an organization which has been established to protect our human dignity. It is my hope that there will soon be a day when all people will recognize the human dignity of all others. Until this day, however, there will still be those who do not recognize a universal human dignity. The military is necessary to defend us from these people, and ROTC is needed to train and encourage men and women of the highest quality to staff the military.

Stephen Maire '77

2 and 13/16ths Persons

To the Editor:

Concerning the recently completed new dormitories, Dean Wonnacott says that the choice "for the site . . . is that it provides a hedge against any financial difficulty the College might encounter in the future. If enrollment dropped, the dorms, 'could easily be converted into faculty housing.' " She adds, " 'You've always got to think, "what if".' " Shall we pause, for a moment, over that "what if"?

We might first allow ourselves to become mildly interested in the logic of this discourse. There is presently a tremendous shortage in faculty housing, brought about, we are told, because the College unwisely persists in charging the faculty such low rentals. The College's Business Manager has for years assured one and all that these rents are based upon town rates and that the College operates the housing program on a "break-even basis." (We shall not permit ourselves, however enticing the prospect, to engage at present in a speculation about the apparent generosity of the town's various landlords.) But with all this munificence floating around, the disinterested observer simply wonders what if the College Treasurer fully utilized his considerable business acumen? Human considerations are important, but, after all, hard times are upon us.

Similarly, we are attracted by a second point of interest. Perhaps the faculty is too large, a consideration which has not entirely escaped the notice of the best qualified to judge. But that issue, being none of our concern, shall be put aside. Should student enrollment drop, the size of the faculty would, we tentatively guess, be proportionally larger. And, if past practice and future plans for faculty complement tell us anything at all, clearly, as the College enrolls fewer and fewer students, the need to hire more and more faculty shall become manifest. We must, in other words, applaud the administration's farsightedness in building dormitories easily to be converted into faculty housing. What if we lacked such visionaries? The appalling prospect is too black for us to contemplate.

A third point of interest shall conclude our diversions. What if these dormitories had never been built at all, or, as we should say to preserve the gravid metaphor of the College's Treasurer, been "born" out of the pregnant resources of the College's massive endowment? A mere $300,000, we are told, would not quite develop annually enough babies to justify the hiring of three more faculty members. We learn from Old Chapel that, in real terms, the return on $300,000 would permit the College to engage only 2 and 13/16ths persons. With a commendable sense of restraint and humanness the administration, we must conclude, was concerned about that 13/16ths of a member, who would have had to have been, we further learned, a woman. Now no one wants to go about chopping up women, as the recent intercourse of events established beyond any doubt. So joy to the residents of the new dorms and their future faculty occupants. No envious Juno ever sat cross-legged over this conception.

Mark Rettinmark, III

Commie Propaganda

To the Editor:

A few observations on last week's letter by Messrs. Bouricius and Evenson:

1) Isn't your ordering us to reject capitalism just as bad as the educational system's supposed ordering us to support it?

2) Why do you offer no tangible alternative to capitalism? Is it that non-capitalist countries have proven to be less successful than capitalist countries?

3) Did you see "One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovitch?" If not, why not, and if so, where do such conditions exist in the United States?

4) Could the apparent failure of REAP be traced perhaps to its leadership, given that these leaders, in the P.P.S., are unsure enough of themselves to feel the need to dissassociate themselves with REAP?

5) Could the "Commie Propaganda" tone of your letter be perhaps the reason that REAP turns us off (makes us sick is a better term)?

I look forward to you answers. Thank you for your indulgence.

Latta Browse

Who Are You?

To the Editor:

"Nothing at bottom is real except humanity.

—Auguste Comte

The Campus has been splattered lately with letters concerning the reality of Middlebury. The College has been characterized as a kingdom, a summer camp, a country club, an idyllic haven for preppies, and has been distinguished from a "real" world of exploitation, injustice, and suffering. Oddly enough, there has been a tone of regret and

continued on p. 14

commentary

middlebury: a real existence?

By ANDREW SOBEL

Lately there has been a lot of talk on the Middlebury campus about a far-off place called "the real world." In the past several issues of the **Campus** many letters and commentaries have appeared on this subject of "the real world"; all try to make it clear that Middlebury College has no relation whatsoever to it.

One pauses to wonder. If everything around us is "the real world," then logically we must live in the "unreal world." It would further make sense that we live in "dream time," much as did and do many primitive cultures. Time for us is regenerated each year, the whole of history is composed of overlapping four year cycles which all end in armageddon, the millenium, the coming of Anti-Christ. Graduation, that is.

I don't accept this somewhat facetious analysis. Infact, I contend that Middlebury is very much the real world, with real problems and real people. Sheara Friend wrote in her **Campus** commentary of a few weeks ago that after her sojourn abroad in a shell-shocked Israeli town, "student concerns... seem so trite here." She further wrote that her concern was that "there's another world outside full of war, hunger, crime ... and here at Middlebury we're concerned with apple pie and Plato's **Republic**."

Now, on some kind of absolute scale per se I would not argue that war, crime, and hunger are more serious problems than getting a paper written or rounding up friends for a lasagna dinner. But let's sort out who we are and where we are. It seems to be getting too easy for students to belittle what happens in Middlebury, Vt. by gassing off about gross global injustices.

Our reality is, first of all, that of a group of people who financially can afford to come and spend four years studying here. I accept that fact, I even embrace it; above all, I am very thankful for it. As I see it, we come here and face a set of social problems and have certain educational goals. By attending this school I think we all tacitly agree to accept, at least in in part, the concerns of our reality as students. We are fortunate to have this as our reality.

Several letters in last week's **Campus** all contain references to "Kamp Middlebury," "this plastic kingdom," and the "atrocities of capitalism" that surround us. I wonder what these people want; surely if they feel this way they could not be very happy here. After having slept amidst falling shells Sheara Friend finds life here "trite." Perhaps Sheara thinks the College should arrange to have the field in back of Battell periodically pattern-bombed, so as to give all of us unfortunates a taste of war.

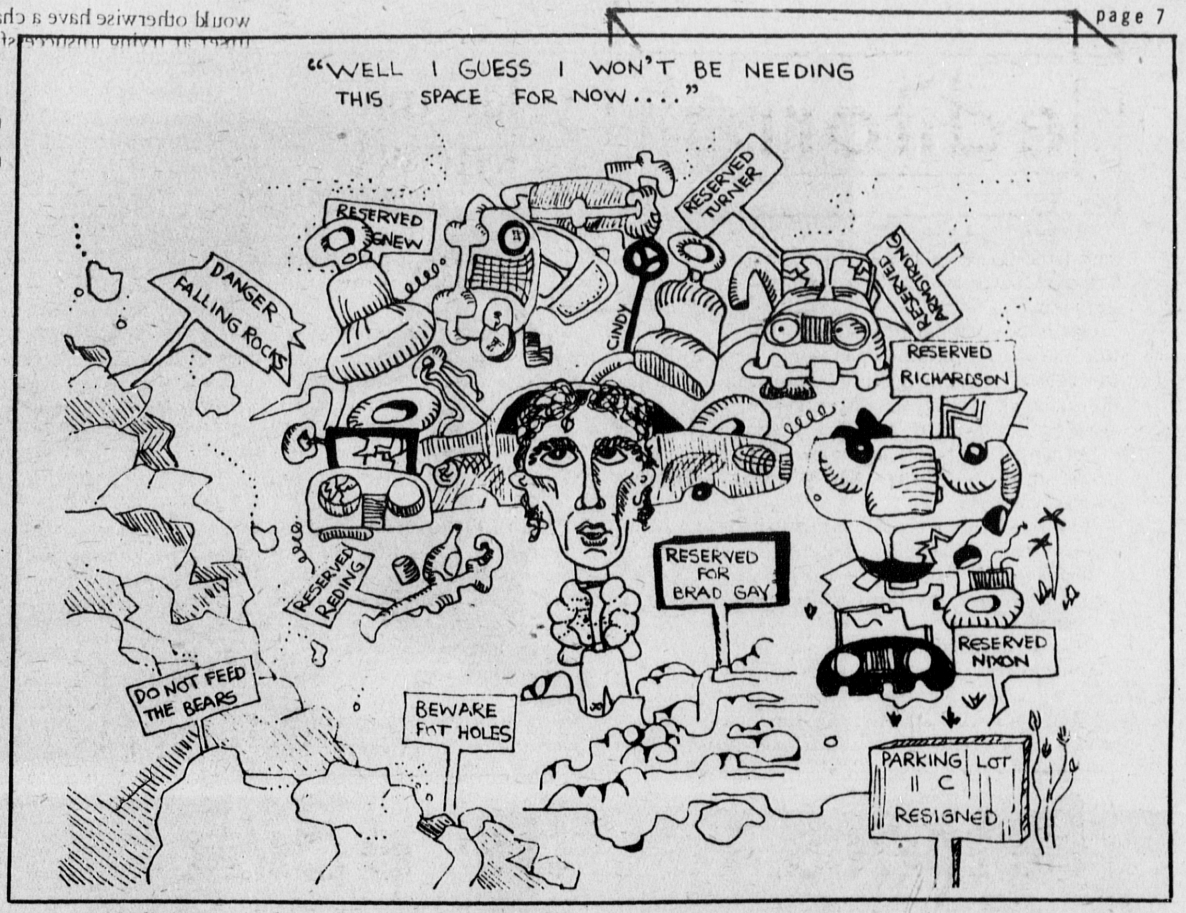
Or better yet, we could introduce a new academic requirements: "real world" semesters, where we would all be required at some point during our four years here to spend a term abroad in an international "hot spot." Students could, for example, briefly join the communist insurgents in Cambodia to see what guerrilla warfare is really like. Others, more conservatively inclined, could do internships in the Thieu government in South Vietnam to see what corruption is all about.

Well, I for one have never seen a war and never want to see one. I am damned glad I am here in Middlebury, Vermont, and not toting around a machine gun.

Maybe we should stop pontificating about the unreality of this place and face up to some of the problems that are specifically contained in our reality as Middlebury students. I am all for the awareness of the world that Sheara very sensibly advocated; I think it should be an integral part of our education. In our society at large many large and serious problems face us. I am not advocating burying our noses in books and forgetting about them. But frankly I find talk about the "atrocities of capitalism" somewhat hollow when students at this college have yet to learn to have even the most minimum, basic respect for one another and other people's property. When so many students cheat and steal. When certain academic deficiencies of this college stare us in the face. When, on a very basic level, so many students seem unable to face themselves as people and are withdrawn.

This is a very real existence here, with real problems. Sure, we are very lucky to have the luxury of being able to worry about these problems. But they are ours and we must accept them and deal with them.

continued on p. 12



commentary

an approach to community

By PETER WORTMAN

"If a man is capable of leading a responsible life himself, then he is also conscious of his duties to the community."

-C.G. Jung

"Words Conquer Meaning!" - an implausible headline? Maybe. They will argue that words are the very heart and soul of communication and I will ask whether being able to pin a name on a given problem donates a magical control over the situation.

Last week's "Letter to the Editor" panel showed definite tendencies towards feeling that latching onto wordings such as "kingdom" and "apathy" and "country club" (a traditional favorite) allows them to rest sec ure on the sheer power of the word. Its easy to criticize with words built for criticism, but to name something isn't an end in itself. Communication through words that have a reputation for defining a problem isn't enough. A sense of community involves a relationship to both the society at large and to oneself; and to try to explore , much less solve, a problem such as that of community at Middlebury with

continued on p. 12

middleman

college packs 'em in

By JAY HEINRICHS

Alle things obeyen to moneye.

-Chaucer, The Tale of Melibeus

If a wealthy alumnus tottered up to you and asked to be shown the new additions to the College, or what exciting uses his contributions have been put to, what do you think he'd expect to see? What would you show him? The faculty? "On your left you see Murray Dry. We bought him several years ago, and he shows little sign of wear. Note his red hair, how well it goes with the autumn leaves. On your right is Coach Heinecken. The coach is especially well built, and he should last a good long time. . ."

No, what the alumnus really wants to see is **buildings**. Students graduate, professors die, but a building lasts for a very long time. Why should an alumnus look at a science major cursing over some fruit flies, when he can look at his plaque on the Science Center wall? Which is more exciting: the dimensions of Dean O'Brien's wit, or the dimensions of the field house?

The faculty just can't compete with buildings for glamour. The result has been an overemphasis on gray stone and mortar. That's not to say that most endowment money is put into buildings; I'm only saying that too much of it is.

Students who drop out of a course are finding it increasingly difficult to get into another one. Professors' work loads are becoming more and more difficult. Upperclassmen who were told as freshmen that upper level courses and crowded discussion sections would be small, are finding 80 students in 400 level courses and crowded discussion sections at the 300 level.

Some misguided students here insist on calling this College "Camp Middlebury." This is an absurd analogy. If this was a camp, we have an incredible shortage of counselors.

One would think that the faculty shortage would be Middlebury's biggest concern. Crowded classes reduce the quality of education here. When prospective students get word that the supposed student-faculty ratio is misleading, applications will drop, along with Middlebury's reputation. Yet I've heard of very few plans to either increase faculty size or reduce the number of students.

It is of grim significance that the February 27 **Campus**, in its interview with President Armstrong, included sketches of the buildings completed during his tenure. With open-mouthed admiration, the **Campus** showed what it thought to be the President's finest achievements. It had every reason to include those sketches. What President wouldn't be proud to leave behind a group of shiny new buildings?

But now we've run into trouble. Funds are scarce. We've built new dorms to bring in students from off-campus, but we don't have the money to educate them properly.

What we need is a complete shift of priorities. If the big money these days is for buildings, we should go along with it. Why remain a liberal arts school, when our alumni want to see buildings?

I suggest we become an architecture school. That way students can design the buildings. The absence of architects' fees would leave more money with which to buy new buildings. The new President could spend his entire tenure building monuments to his reign. Class size would become smaller as students spent more time working on projects. And the alumni would be ecstatic: plaques would proliferate, and reunions would really be something.

We'd even be helping the economy; the construction industry could use a boost. In fact, my plan sounds just about perfect... except for one detail. We'd have to hire new art professors to replace the ones we're getting rid of this year.

we have a

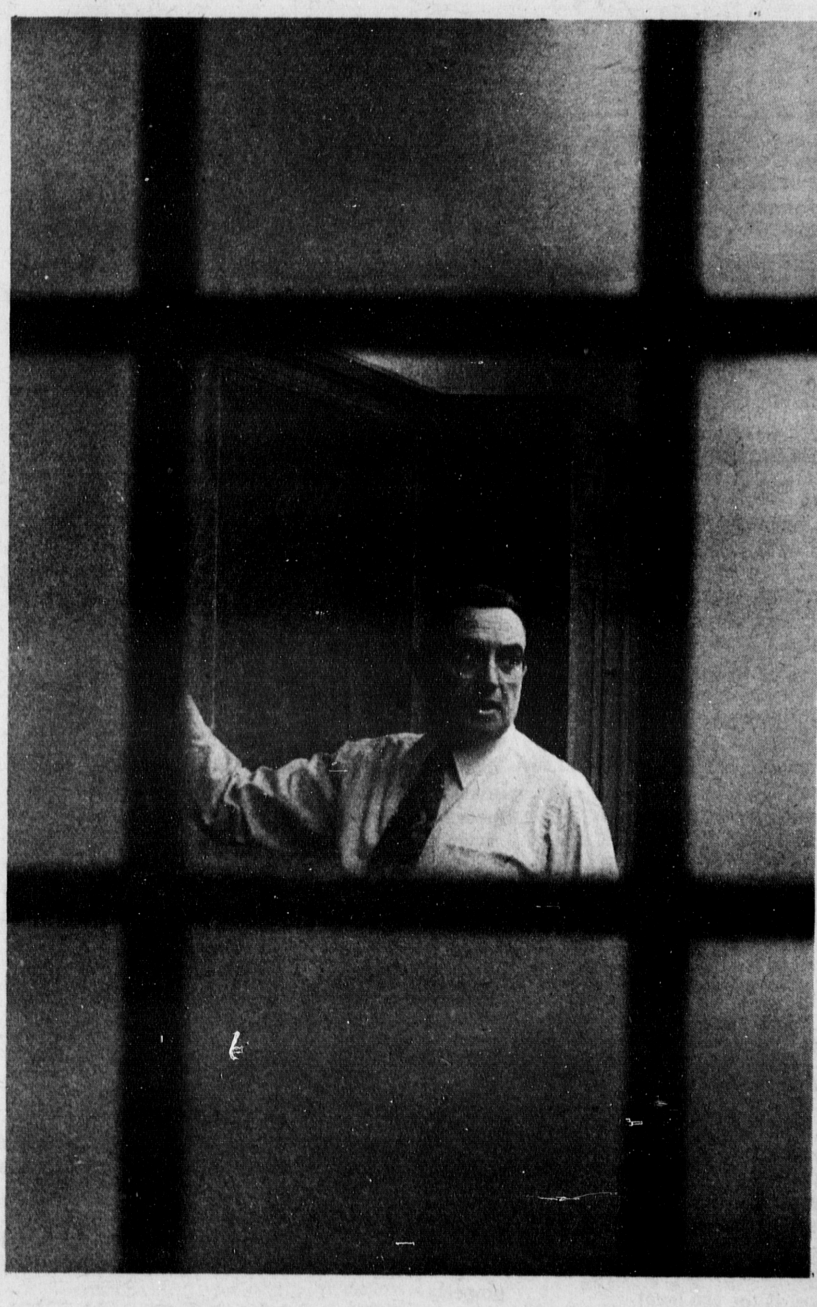
Chuck Andres' evocative shot of a lone studer
Campus's first annual photo contest.

Jay Richter won first honorable mention wit
player. Second honorable mention went to J
figures set in a coffee house atmosphere.

Dee Steffan's shot of four dancers took third h

Other entries pictured here are Chuck Andre
Jennifer Cogswell's picture of a wine glass.

The Campus extends thanks to the contest
Patrick Cooney, David Weerle of the Middlebu
Middlebury Studios.

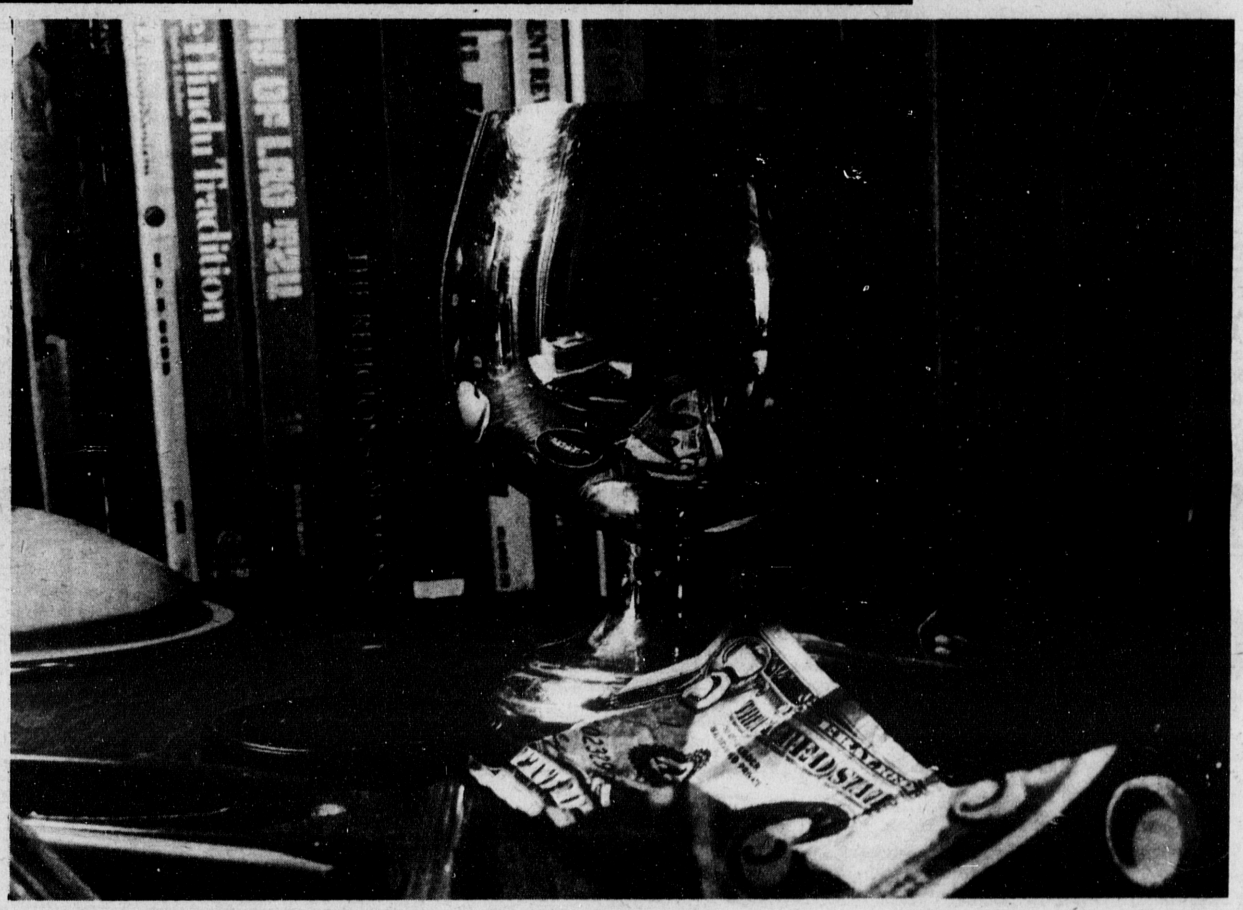


a winner!

dent in Mead Chapel took first prize in the

with his silhouette of a dog and a hockey
o Jennifer Cogswell's photo of shadowy

rd honorable mention.
dres' portrait of Professor Ron Bielli and
s.
est judges, who were Physics Professor
ebury Darkroom, and Jim Weekes of the



announcements

woodwind quartet

The Dorian Woodwind Quintet, the eighth event on the Middlebury College Concert Series, will present a varied program 8:15 pm Monday, March 17 in Mead Chapel.

christian concert

Tom and Candy Green are giving a concert in Mead Memorial Chapel Saturday, March 22, at 8:00 to which the College Community is welcome. It is sponsored by the St. Mary's Christian Youth Organization and the Middlebury Christian fellowship. Admission is free.

Tom and Candy have traveled and sung the message of God's love all over the New England States as well as in New York, Indiana, and California.

Their music is a combination of traditional, Gospel, country, jazz, folk, and classical. They have released two albums, and one single.

represent middlebury

Students interested in representing Middlebury at their local high schools during April vacation should contact the Admissions Office as soon as possible. We will make arrangements for the visit and provide materials.

football manager

Anyone interested in being a manager for the varsity football team, please contact Coach Heinecken at Memorial Fieldhouse. 8-7924.

whitman on homer

Cedric Whitman, an author and eminent Harvard professor of classics, will deliver a Samuel S. Stratton Lecture at Middlebury College on March 14.

His lecture, "Association by Theme in the Iliad" will be given 4:15 pm Friday in the Munroe Faculty Lounge. The program is free and open to the public.

Professor Whitman is one of America's foremost classicists. He is author of "Sophocles: A Study of Heroic Humanism," and "Aristophanes and The Comic Hero." In addition to these major scholarly works, Professor Whitman has published two volumes of poetry, "Abelard," and "Orpheus and the Moon Craters."

blackout dance

EQ Blackout Dance featuring the "Bad World" Soul Steel Band plus the Chuck Davis Dance Group Saturday March 15 at 8:30 p.m. in Johnson Hall. Please bring your own mug (not Proctor). "Wicked punch" will return. Admission $1.00.

gliding

The Vermont Hang Gliding Association will be meeting on Friday March 14, 7 pm at the Green Mountain Power Co. Auditorium in Montpelier. The agenda includes further discussion of a pilot rating system and an instructional film. All flyers and interested persons are urged to attend. For more information call 253-8300 or write Box 1048, Stowe, Vt. 5672.

eq legislative committee

For the past few months, Environmental Quality has been receiving all of the House and Senate bills to be acted upon by the State Legislature. The E.Q. Legislative Action Committee has been sorting out the bills that are concerned with land use, property taxation, nuclear facilities and a number of other environmentally oriented bills. The purpose of this committee is to keep the public informed as to the nature of the bills, their status in the legislature, and the time and place of important hearings.

Copies of all bills, along with House and Senate calendars and journals are available in the E.Q. Office. Everyone is welcome to use them and they must not be removed from the office. Access to the E.Q. Office may be obtained by contacting any E.Q. member.

For more imformation or for persons interested in working on the committee contact:

David Towne Box C3875
Sherry Haydock Box C3163

fiddler for thursday

Dorothy Brown of Bristol, Vt. will give an informal concert of Vermont fiddle music and lore, March 13 at 4:15 pm in the Johnson Gallery as part of the Middlebury College Thursday Series. Mrs. Brown is well-known among the Champlain Valley Fiddlers Club.

The program is free and open to the public.

william carlos williams

Professor Paul Mariani, of the University of Massachusetts, will lecture on "The Importance of William Carlos Williams," 2:30 pm Thursday, March 13 in the Munroe Faculty Lounge.

Sponsored by the Middlebury Department of English, the lecture is free and open to the public.

Professor Mariani is the author of "A Commentary on the Ccomplete Poems of Gerard Manley Hopkins."

classifieds

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the band plays very well

By PETER L. WALLACE

Homosexuality is for the most part forbidden or taken for granted, either prejudicially or lustfully; rarely is the subject approached honestly and with integrity. Tony Melchior, the director of "The Boys in the Band," organised Mart Crowley's moving play that strives in the latter direction.

Mart Crowley deals with eight homosexuals and one heterosexual in an Albee-esque manner. The play begins with preparations for Harold's birthday party, by and for queers (queens, fags, faggots, fairies, homos, she-men, cunts with and without cedillas). The host, Michael (played by Mark Efinger) who is subject to "ichs" and attacks of nerves, presages the cartharsis by his crushing humour and sarcasm, and his inability to cope outside of the fantasy world of the room that he wonders later whether would be burnable.

review

From a desire not to "die of centrifugal force" on his personal merry-go-round, he badgers Alan (Bern Terry), the unexpected heterosexual guest who was his college roommate, and Harold, the birthday boy, in some sort of sado-masochistic ritual, punishing himself and everyone around him with his self-delusion and self-hate.

Crowley has created nine deeply and richly characterized human beings; the homosexual, far from being a deviant, a problem, a diseased thing, a special kind of person to be treated differently, could be considered merely for his human potential. But they are, because of convention, pressured by guilt to seek analysis and pills. Michael's line seems to sum up much about their position: "If only we could stop hating ourselves so much."

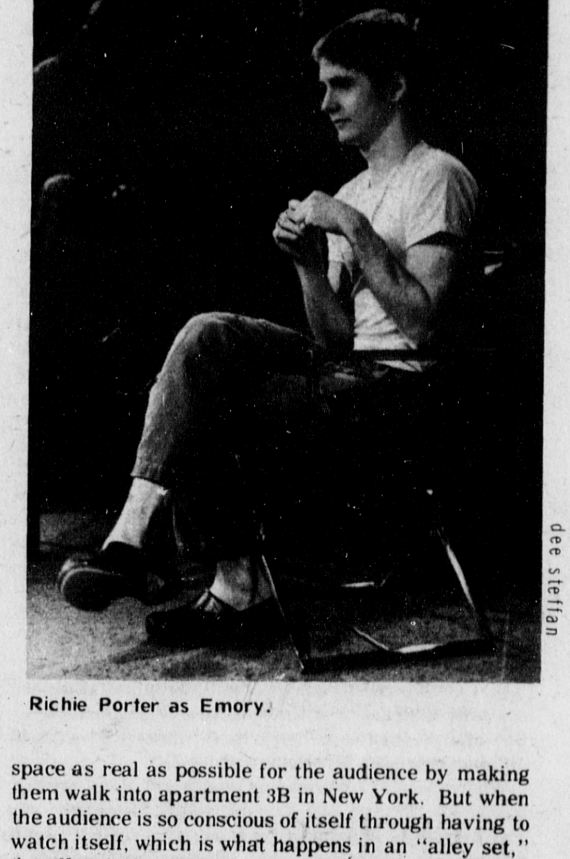
The performance under Tony Melchior's direction was filled with high energy and concentration; the characters were always there. Mark Efinger's Michael as the controlling nervous host rarely let the pace of the first act down, speeding through with vicious comic intent. Ritchie Porter did a magnificent Emory, the "butterfly in heat," and reacted delightfully to each succeeding situation. His performance is an example of the kind of constant, real, in-character stage concentration that went on throughout the show. He often had the whole audience under his control with asides ("Sort of makes you want to rush out and buy a slide rule, doesn't it?"), and his and Michael's reaction to Alan's entrance was well thought out and executed.

Jim Hurley as Hank showed a different kind of presence; he was maintaining a tumultuous personal world which the audience never really knew but knew of. His work with Paul Cody in trying to keep hold of an emotional commitment was well done. The most striking thing about all the performances was their sincerity, their desire to present something real.

I left the Zoo quite moved and impressed, but what was amazing to me was that I was not thinking at all about homosexuality or the nature of love, which I felt the script was primarily addressing itself to. The subculture of New York that the play was about was excellently portrayed, but what I missed were the ideas and the ideals, and I think this came through lack of fundamental depth.

Trey Hunt as Harold, for example, gave a superb, polished delivery, and his character was clean and concise. But a depth opened up in his voice and face with his parting line to Michael, "Thanks for the laughs," that probably should have been there all during the second act where the pace changes, even during his caustic, sarcastic, and at times cruel lines. Harold loved Michael; I was never aware of that until the end and even then I had no idea why. Larry loved Hank, Bernard loved Emory, Michael wanted to love Donald, Alan loved his wife; all these relationships were evidenced, but they missed the difficult profundity of the emotion. The performance was very, very good, but in my mind did not do total justice to Crowley's play.

The actors were not helped by the set they had to work with. The idea behind it I'm sure was to make the space as real as possible for the audience by making them walk into apartment 3B in New York. But when the audience is so conscious of itself through having to watch itself, which is what happens in an "alley set," the effect is the opposite. The lighting was unrealistic and therefore extremely noticeable. The actor's conciousness of sight lines at times makes natural movement difficult, and to play to the entire audience, especially when some of them can't see, is impossible.



dee steffan

Richie Porter as Emory.

adzenyah demonstrates drumming

By ALLIE BLEDSOE

Abraham Adzenyah of Ghana said that in his country, music is "a necessary part of the way of life." Mr. Adzenyah and Freeman Dankor, both visiting professors at Wesleyan University, demonstrated the art of African drumming and dancing at a lecture-performance here last week. They were accompanied by a group of their advanced students.

Music, Mr. Adzenyah said, has functioned as an oral tradition. It is used for social occasions such as the naming of a chief, marriage, death, and for various festivals as well as for pure entertainment. Part of everyday life music is performed in groups.

For a family or a gathering of friends, he said, it is a sharing experience, a means by which the people may relieve their tension and "refresh their minds." At one time all villages in Ghana had different musical groups. According to the ancestors, he said, a village having no "organized music or community singing or dancing is considered to be dead."

Drums are the source of inspiration inthis music, the "language of the soul." Described by Mr. Adzenyah as "working the human soul from within", the drums are considered to be the most important component of African music. They are used for communicating messages from one village to another.

Learning to play at an early age, African children and their parents play the drums to express their moods, soften their depression, or display their joy. Becoming a part of the instr ument, the drummer tells his tale without speaking and reveals his mood in the way he plays, Mr. Adzenyah said.

Having too little time to fully explain the role of drums in African culture or display the various instruments used, Mr. Adzenyah illustrated all he had said through performance. Accompanied this time by Mr. Donkor and the Wesleyan students, Mr. Adzenyah performed ten different pieces.

Dressed in brightly colored African costumes, the dancers and drummers displayed an unexpected feeling for a type of music that differs so much from that of their own culture. Accompanied by various groups of drums, the dancers performed krishna music pieces, social dances for courting youth, funeral dances, war dances, and more recent music originating in the city of Ghana. Pieces varied in rhythm and mood; all had the same strong beat of the drum.

A dance would start. Beginning with the drums and percussion, you could feel the beat of the music take hold inside you. Enter the dancers, moving in a circle, swaying towards the center and back, carrying sticks in a dance of war or white handkerchiefs in a dance for a festival.

Moving to the sound of the drums, they formed patterns that changed with the changing rhythms or speed. Tapping your feet in the audience, awkwardly Played in a group, drums can converse or tell a story. swaying to the beats of the different drums, the dancers' movement s seemed to exemplify the rhythm you felt but couldn't quite express.

Five different drums playing five seemingly different rhythms. You felt them but couldn't pick them out. Yet the dancers seemed to be able to, moving their arms to the beat of one drum and their hips to the beat of another, bringing them all together into an unscrambled whole.

In a memorable war dance Mr. Donkor swung his swordlike stick before him, slashed the imagined enemy's throa t. held the sword beneath his arm and wiped his hands with the blood of the one he had slain. The music did tell the story; the beat of the drums did come from within. There was no need to explain the mood of the piece when the dancers' movements, the drums, and the occasional chants outlined it for you.

A number of students walked out before the pieces had ended. One Wesleyan student, apologizing for the length of the performance, explained that "We get high when we play this music; we sometimes forget it doesn't happen to everyone."

For this student, who did not leave early, the feeling did not have to be explained. It was like sitting in a dark room with the headphones on, listening to the song that best expresses your present mood. The song is in you and around you, nothing you have to say but something inside you is released, drawn out by the music that is itself an expression of what you felt.

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JEWELRY SCARVES SHAMROCK YARN at the COLLEGE TOWN SHOP

harpsichord: rippling trills, heavy bass

By CAROL McAFEE

I ask you a question (I'll give you my opinion if you tell me yours ...): are your 20th Century ears tuned to the sound of a harpsichord?

Last week, as part of the Thursday Series, Mr. Victor Hill performed a series of rareties, which included the works of Frogerger, Bach, Sweelinck, and Duphly. Mr. Hill displayed deft virtuosity with his instrument -- the harpsichord.

As for a little history: Mr. Hill's harpsichord was custom-built Rainer Schutze of Heidelberg in 1968. The beautiful cedar-wood instrument was carefully fashioned after a 1745 Dulcken model.

There are some major distinctions between the piano and the harpsichord which I find interesting. First, harpsichords are composed of two keyboards rather than the one. And the pattern used for piano and harpsichord keys is reversed: on a harpsichord, the natural keys are black and the sharps white. While piano's strings are "struck" by tin y felt-covered hammers operated by the keyboard, the harpsichord's strings are "plucked" with quills or leather points. Since each instrument produces sound in a different way, you would expect that the sounds produced would be different, which they are.

A piano's capacity for that full and lingering tonality is not enjoyed by its precursor. In fact, badly constructed harpsichords are notorious for their hollow "tinkling" sound. Well-built harpsichords do, however, give that rich resonance their Baroque originals must have enjoyed.

Finally, contrary to what you might suppose, the harpsichord technique is unique and quite dissimilar to piano-playing. As Mr. Hill explained: "Harpsichord technique requires a low and relaxed wrist, very light finger motions, and a range of touch from detached to overlapped far wider than that of the piano."

Mr. Hill played four selections by Froberger, among them two melancholic somber pieces: "Lament on the Death of Ferdinand IV" and "Tombeau de M. Blanchrocer." The Bach selection, "Adagio on G Major," had nice rhythm. Following the Bach selection, Mr. Hill played five pieces by Sweelinck, pieces that were refreshing in both their tempo variation and striking contrasts: rippling trills played against heavy base notes. Mr. Hill ended his performance with Duphly's light-hearted "Chaconne."

And now, back to my original question: Are your 20th Century ears tuned to the sound of a harpsichord? Mine certainly weren't tuned to appreciate the instrument's tonal subleties. When Mr. Hill commenced his performance with Froberger I must admit to feeling the raw texture of straw prickling my ear. As the concert continued, though, I found myself relaxing. I slowly awakened to the harpsichord's unique tonal quality-- its double resonance. Both string and percussion instrumentation were represented, each seeming to mingle with the other. The effect was an undifferentiated and yet strangely heightened composition of sound.

But then, to be honest, I never felt myself completely comfortable or swept off in an ecstacy of emotion. The harpsichord rings a little too cold and precise for me. Like I can picture Bach (in powdered wig and knickers) sitting down to compose sheet music, pulling out a few stops, bending his ear to the keyboard to catch the subtleties. Is it peculiar to say that the harpsichord stands as a rigid strait-laced anachronism to my 20th Century sensibilities? It's out of historical context I know, but I always feel a bit Victorian when I hear the harpsichord.

commentary

on the rag

By GAIL WILSON

W.A.C.- Women's Army Corps? Not quite. Militant? At times. Radical? For the most part. Feminist? Yes. But what of feminism? And, more important, what is its place here, at Middlebury College?

What is W.A.C.? Who are its members? What are our opinions? Many or us are still finding out. Pariticipation in a small consciousness-raising group can provide answers to some of these questions on a more personal level; assisting some larger project can sharpen our political viewpoints. We have undertaken many diversified endeavors this year, amazing ourselves as we watch things fall perfectly into place. What have we gained? Self-satisfaction, a feeling of accomplishment, sisterhood.

W.A.C. serves many functions. One of its primary concerns is the continued advancement of the women's movement, and making people aware of existent social injustices. The coalition is a forum for different viewpoints, a vehicle for the organization of various activities, and, occasionally, a fundraiser.

W.A.C. has adopted a structure based on a four member core consisting of two general coordinators, a finance coordinator and a chairwoman of the steering committee. This core will be acting at all times in conjunction with the steering committee. Meetings are held in Proctor Lounge on alternate Mondays and are open to the public.

...approaching community

continued from p. 7

language both sloppy and outmoded is like searching for a physical key to unlock the treasures of the mind.

In an attempt to break down the walls surrounding the "kingdom" this school seems to represent to so many, students cry "apathy" and call for an active awareness of the issues that continue to press on the "outside world"; issues that seem to hold no meaning for our secluded existence. But the key to the problem of "apathy" seems to lie more in the choice of metaphor than in a simple question of relevance and subsequent activity.

The walls are never physically built so their existence relies upon creative imagination. And for the image of a wall to be projected around this school, that image must be, in some manner, ingrained in the individual psyche. The image of an existence fettered by stone barriers is by no means an implausible viewing of Middle bury, but it only grabs the student's imagination because of its inner parallel. If the drawbridge is to be let down to allow for participation in those events outside our realm, then a similar inner blockage must be overcome. Before one can develop a worthwhile, progressive understanding of an outside factor, one must secure an affinity with oneself. The image of one's relationship to the outer world is a reproduction of one's view of himself.

So, if one expects to make strides towards an active participation in the surrounding world (whether global or that world of a relationship with a single other being) she or he must be willing for a similar participation in terms of an inner relationship. Growth must be defined by an expanding knowledge and understanding of both the inner and outer realms. Unfortunately, this means a willingness for change, a willingness for the futu re which can promise nothing. And change, which will undoubtably involve a certain amount of pain, will not necessarily restore the seeming ease and comfort of one's past.

The "apathetic" relationship of student to school (as well as other realms) cannot be blamed on what people seem to feel is the complete meaning of this often misused term. The question of lack of interest and motivation defines only the periphery of both the term and the situation. The heart of the matter lies in the root of the word: "pathos," related to both suffering and passion. To be apathetic means, also, to be unsusceptible to pain, that is, to be unwilling to see the pain in the situation as it now exists, and as it is to exist in the future -- to be unwilling for a change in flow. To come into contact with the "passion," the fervent desire to actively relate to the situation at hand, one must leave behind an outmoded relationship to both the inner and outer realms. The nostalgia for a sense of being at ease, even if it exists only by reputation, blinds one from the need for revision. The vision of Middlebury as a kingdom unto itself must be broken down, but a simultaneous destruction of the walls blocking one's view of oneself must also occur.

Although we scoff at hollow wordings and ask for action, a sense of dialogue is that which is most called for; and dialogue can take many forms. WAC offers dialogue woman to woman - a touching on both intimate and worldly grounds; REAPoffers channels to the political realm, EQ to a serious viewing of the physical environ ment. But although there is no set form through which one can reach oneself, dialogue, as a mode of commun ication, remains the key-just as it is the key for the sharing of one's feelings towards others as well as one's relation to issues and events that beg an active response.

Interestingly enough, the academics of Middlebury, the exposure to the artists of both science and the humanities, present an opportunity to contact oneself through an understanding of how women and men through history have dealt with this same problem. This is a task that calls for much work and undoubtably involves much tribulation, but the boon is beyond valuation. Middlebury's realm is surprisingly complete. And it is surrounded by obstacles only to the extent that each of us has walled in our kingdoms.

It is up to the individual to become aware of the need to look within - a process that leads to an understanding of the need to view and act upon those issues that arise from without, the issues of community. But there must be a felt need and this can not be manufactured by a call to adventure, it must come from within.

...existence

continued from p. 7

No, I don't think we have to go out and get bombed to be aware and to face up to things.

Yes, let's all be aware. But let's deal with those things closest to us first. I know, it is so much easier for us to go on and on about the great problems of the so-called "real" world than it is to face up to the lesser but just as real and urgent problems of student irresponsibility, personal alienation, and so on.

Let's not be apathetic, but let's remember what we came here for. Is sitting around sedately reading literature, as some would suggest, a trite act, a display of apathy? If you are fighting a war or starving to death, it is. But if you are paying six thousand dollars a year to go to school here it is not. Those who disagree with me (I say this with no hostility whatsoever) might be well advised to take their money elsewhere. You are being gypped.

If I thought that the books I am reading did not have something important to tell me about the world and the people in it, I would pack my bags and leave. But I think they do have something to tell us. To return to Shea ra Friend, who recently came back from war-torn Israel: I suggest that these books are not just another irrelevant accoutrement of a "plastic kingdom." Frankly, I think that if we were to listen more closely to what one of these supposedly trite authors like, say, Walt Whitman, had to say about brotherhood, we would be a hell of a lot better off.

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picasso: the man, the artist

By JANE SCHWARZER

Renowned art historian William S. Rubin spoke last week to an overflowing Dana Auditorium audience on "Picasso: The Hand, the Eye, the Mind's Eye."

Rubin, currently Chief Curator of Painting and Sculpture at New York's Museum of Modern Art, dealt with two themes of the artist's work: that of Picasso's image transcending his own art, and of Picasso's sculpture as the most radical and unique since prehistoric cave art. Rubin was a personal friend of the artist, and has a unique understanding of his art.

Dana Auditorium has probably been as crowded as during this lecture only once of twice before. Mr. Hunisak had people sitting on the stage and still the aisles were full. Mr. Rubin sat rigidly in a Middlebury chair on the stage and held a pool cue like a sceptor, looking like Jupiter surrounded by his disciples. As the lecture progressed and Mr. Rubin got more excited, he moved to the edge of his chair and leaned into the audience. He used no notes, but his words flowed smoothly and everything he said carried an intense conviction.

Picasso's hands and eyes fascinated Mr. Rubin. In his words Picasso had "a kind of intense enrgy, a restlessness" shown through powerful, active hands that were "larger than his body," and his "burning eyes" with their "x-ray vision." This vision gives Picasso's art a characteristic unique in the 20th century.

Although his work spans all styles of this century's art, Mr. Rubin said, only Picasso's art always starts from nature and, despite the extremes of abstraction it can reach, never becomes entirely alienated from its beginnings. This is what separates Picasso from artists like Jackson Pollock and Piet Mondrian. The almost universal fascination with Picass stems from his wide range of subjects and styles that combines those of all 20th century artists and goes beyond their conceptions.

Mr. Rubin stated that Picasso as an artist was "constantly transforming the world." He expressed an emotion in all he created. The theme of Picasso's personality and emotions transcending his art can be seen through his frequent use of the bull, a symbol seen in most of his

nicholas andros

William S. Rubin lectures on Picasso.

art. According to Mr. Rubin, the bull represents both Picasso's Spanish heritage and his virility, a subject that Mr. Rubin had many slides on and one he enjoyed expounding upon.

Picasso's sculpture has never been given the attention it deserves, because the artist never allowed the sale of those works. Mr. Rubin said this as a preface to his very vehement statement that Picasso "changed the art of sculpture more radically than anyone since Cave Art." He justified this by first showing the basic similarities between the "Venus of Villandorf," the oldest known sculpture-in-the-round, and a work by Brancusi, a 20th century abstract sculptor. He explained that both works were conceived as "solid monolithic structures."

Although Picasso's works are not always as abstract as either the "Venus" or the Brancusi, even his early (1912) "Sheet Metal Guitar" lacks the concreteness of the other works. The form is made up of simple planes without solidity. Both the revolutionary idea of "construction." as opposed to modeling, and the use of materials that are not usually used for "Art with a capital A", contribute in making Picasso's art as radical as it is. Mr. Rubin called Picasso's later structures, like "To Appollinaire," a well-disguised female figure, "three dimensional drawing in space." As a complement to his inventiveness as a sculptor, Picasso's paintings are three dimensional illusions. Cubism, although not an invention of Picasso's, not unique to the 20th century, represents this idea.

As a finale to the lecture Mr. Rubin discussed what is probably Picasso's most famous work, "Guernica." He made a rather extravagant statement, calling it the "only truly monumental picture" of the 20th century. He defined a monumental picture as one whose

continued on p. 14

faculty council rejects extension grades

By BARBARA KRITCHEVSKY

The faculty unanimously rejected the Educational Council's extension grade proposal by a voice vote at its March meeting. The proposal would have granted professors the prerogative of refusing extension grades, and of attaching penalties.

The Council's Chairman, Robert Gould (Physics) explained that the Educational Council favored this motion in a vote. It had been unaminously opposed to the original extension proposal, which let a student obtain an extension at his own discretion, but only with a mandatory grade penalty.

Gould noted that the Student Forum and the deans opposed the current proposal, although both favored the original.

Presenting the Student Forum's view was Sherry Haydock '75. She urged the faculty to reject the proposal. The Forum rejected it by a 3-32-0 vote, feeling the proposal favored good students and placed a burden on the professors. She encouraged a return to a proposal like the Educational Council's original one, which the Forum supported 23-11-1.

The proposal got no support from the faculty. Bruce Peterson (Mathematics) rose, saying he had been thinking "of all the reasons I hate this proposal." He felt it "encourages procrastination," made each professor an "effective dean," would add too many grades to the grading system, promote difficulties and inequality. Amid faculty applause, he concluded, "I don't think very much of this proposal."

William Catton (History) supported Peterson, saying "I hope not only that this proposal in its present form, but any version of it, might go down." Also disapproving was Stanley Bates (Philosophy), who felt extensions place "an enormous, and I think very unfair, burden on faculty and students." He felt grades should reflect actual academic work, and penalties should not be attached.

Gould explained that the original proposal could have forced faculty to do things, such as lower grades, which they opposed in principle. He added that there is now a **de facto** extension period due to the way examinations were handled.

The faculty unaminously rejected extension grades.

The faculty unaminously supported two other Educational Council proposals however. The first allowed students to arrange pre-professional programs with schools with which Middlebury has no formal agreement.

The second made standards more stringent for students completing a term taking only three courses. Such a student would be placed on probation with one F and one D, and fail with one F and one D, two D's, or two terms in succession on probation.

Assistant Dean of Students Arnold McKinney said that had these criteria been followed, 29 more students would have flunked out. He wished to get rid of the advantage currently granted to a student only taking three courses. Gould added that this could keep some students from taking advantage of the seven week drop period.

In his remarks to the faculty, Armstrong briefly mentioned finances. He said, "We're making good progress" in trying to close the gap between how much the College spends and earns. He said one question that had beeen raised concerned the extent of the faculty role in financial planning. He answered that faculty participates in financial planning through departmental chairmen, and said the faculty participates in a long-term sense by the way it votes on curricular matters.

The President reaffirmed his desire to operate on a balanced budget and to charge as little as possible. He stated that he believes faculty salaries are more important that faculty size. He indicated that the administration might have to act, but will listen to the faculty.

how many courses can art majors take?

By KAREN SLOAN

The idea of a liberal arts education came under scrutiny as the Educational Council tackled an Art Department request at their March 5 meeting. Professor Robert Reiff, Chairman of the Department, brought a proposal to extend the maximum number of Art courses a major could take from 14 to 18 before the Council. The Council decided to postpone any final decision until more information on the actual programs of Art majors could be obtained.

They also want to take a look at some of the other departments which might desire or presently permit a student to take courses over the standard limit.

Chris Ryer brought up the other issue discussed at the meeting. He noted the fact that the Educational Council was poorly prepared to present it proposal for Extension Grades before the faculty meeting. Ryer proposed that no split Council votes be brought before the faculty.

Dean of the Faculty Dennis O'Brien declared that such votes must be brought forward in case the vote was on an important matter that had to be discussed. The Council agreed that important votes should be discussed by the faculty as a whole, but reserved the right not to bring an uncertain matter up for consideration by the faculty at large.

The root of the problem of art majors is the split in the Art department between Art History and Studio Art. The Art History major has 11 courses that are required, the Studio Art major must take 13 courses. The history major actually has more difficulties with his schedule than does his studio counterpart, because no upper level studio courses are included in his requirements, while the studio major must take four history courses. This means that since studio courses are given in two credit blocks, the history major is able to only take one block of studio art.

The problems seen by Council members in this eminently reasonable request are philosophical ones. Both Dean O'Brien and Professor Murray Dry (Political Science) questioned why art students in particular, or students involved in performing in general should get special treatment. O'Brien pointed out that many art students follow a "very different kind of educational path than most liberal arts students."

Mr. Dry felt that Middlebury cannot allow a great degree of specialization and still remain a general liberal arts college.

Dry also said that music, art, and drama did not have a place at the heart of a liberal arts education. Dry claimed this institution is more "into" criticism of the arts rather than creation. Repetitiveness of performance was compared to the linearity, breadth and progression of disciplines like history or physics.

Professor William Ilgen (Spanish) felt that repetitiveness can be controlled. He mentioned that the Council should consider whether what the Art Department was trying to achieve could be reached in 14 courses. He said that he did not see what was so sacred about the number 14, and suggested that 16 might be a better maximum for all Departments.

...reaction to rotc

continued from p. 3

security," said Major Conn.

Students take one non-accredited course per semester in the program, covering topics such as leadership training, compasss orientation, and field training. Simulated combat excercises take place once a year, this year on April 6. In these exercises, the students are faced with a series of simulated problems, and are expected to deal accordingly with them. Military equipment is used.

ROTC cadet John Petrik, '77, called the training received at Middlebury merely a "socialization process, so that the army isn't totally foreign to the incomer." Cadets receive training beyond Middlebury at a summer camp attended between junior and senior year. Those involved receive a salary while attending this camp. Upon entering the Army, the 2nd lieutenants are again exposed to intensive training.

In September of their senior year, participating students are asked to choose the branch of the military they would like to enter. The first choice of the students is granted more than 90% of the time. Petrik stated he would like to enter either the Combat Arms division "because it is the core of the Army," or the military intelligence. No discrimination is made against women.

Figures were not available on the number of Middlebury students who continue in the army after their commitment is up. Sue Kenyon did say that she "hadn't necessarily chosen the military as a form of life." She also said, however, that some of the cadets had come from military families and viewed the army as a life-long occupation.

Announcement of the termination of the ROTC unit has been a source of both joy and disappointment among students. Some of the resentment towards ROTC units initiated in the late 60's as a reaction to the Viet Nam war has lingered. The faculty did, in fact, review the wisdom of housing a ROTC unit on the Middlebury campus in 1969.

Says Dean of Students Erica Wonnacott: "Though there was tremendous anti-war sentiment at that time, the faculty wished only to reflect the students' opionion. A poll was taken, and the majority voted to retain the ROTC unit here. Although individuals themselves did not wish to join it, they did not want to deny others the option."

registration scheduled in reading week

By HOPE ROSHETAR

Registration for fall classes will be held on May 19, the first Monday of Reading Week. Dean of Students Erica Wonnacott expressed concern to the Council that there might be some student complaint about this date since Reading Week has already been shortened one day.

It was the general consensus, however, that this traditional date would be most convenient for faculty and students.

Dean Wonnacott's office will soon release a questionnaire to seniors concerning this year's commencement exercises. Included will be questions concerning faculty, student, and guest speakers.

Brad Gay '76, reported on the new resident proposal, which would provide for 65 instead of the usual 30 residents, or one for about every other floor in each dorm.

Brad Gay also reported that because of the proposal, more suites will be available for married couples.

Curt Viebranz '75 reported on the Food Conference scheduled for April 18-25. The conference will feature speakers and films concerning the food crisis on a global level and how it affects such groups as Middlebury College students. Also included will be a meatless meal.

Meanwhile, on the local level, Dean Wonnacott reported that the dining halls' experiments with meatless meals on alternate days and smaller portions are working well.

Also announced was that the new pottery workshop has signed 60 potential potters at its organizational meeting.

President Armstrong will address a future Forum meeting on the need for the recent hike in tuition. Many students have expressed concern over appropriations of the money.

Curt Viebranz also requested that Paul Cubeta, the Academic Vice-President, be requested to attend a future meeting of the Council to report on Affirmative Action. Assistant Dean of Students Arnold McKinney commented that it would be a short report.

grievance committee compares midd, other schools

In an effort to determine how Middlebury student privileges compare with those granted students at comparable schools, the Grievance Committee sent questionnaires to 29 other colleges over Winter Term. To date, fourteen have been returned.

The data indicate that Middlebury's library hours are comparable to those of other colleges. Although Middlebury's library is opened longer than many other college libraries, both Kenyon College and St. Lawrence University have extended library hours during final exam periods, something a number of Middlebury students have requested. Also, six colleges responding have 24-hour study facilities available on campus.

Almost all the schools had only one meal plan for 20 or 21 meals a week, like Middlebury does. Hamilton and Reed College offer two- and three-meal a day options. Over half the respondants have a continental breakfast of some sort. Middlebury's continental breakfast was discontinued last year. Eleven of the fourteen schools said that soft drinks were served in the dining halls.

Trinity College uses a punch-card meal system, in which anyone missing a meal gets credit usable in the snack bar.

Three colleges reported that automatic faucets were used on their campuses. At St. Lawrence, such faucets are used only more "public" buildings, such as the gymnasium. At Colby College, they are used only in the older buildings. The other school having them is Bates College, where they appear to be firmly entrenched.

On the subject of faucets, President Armstrong has announced that a study will be made to determine the actual water use differential between automatic and regular faucets. Surveys will also be made at other colleges. Hopefully, the studies will be completed by April.

...letters to the editor

continued from p. 6

frustration over Middlebury's isolation from this other world, the "real" one.

I commend the awareness of a distinction between life here and life there. But I am reluctant to call one, especially the one that is not immediate, more real. Concrete and crowds are not the requisites of reality. People make reality in all its subtlety and brazenness. "Scenery is fine," Keats wrote, "but human nature is finer." We can live here, even here, with consciousness and conscience. (We can have an honorable moral sense without feeling pangs of guilt every time we lift our arms and spritz ourselves with ozone disrupting aerosols.)

Middlebury is real. Those of us who desire a harsh reality that kicks us in the gut or beats us over the head should rub their eyes clear and look around. One might notice similarites between life here and life there. One might come across Despair in Gifford, Hope in Hepburn, Ambition in Lang, Injustice in Munroe, Loneliness in Davis, Love in Battell, or Horniness at the Alibi while Prissiness is in Pearsons.

I like to mull over Phil Davis' very portable thought from a past **Campus** issue: it isn't where you are, it is who you are. The suggestion is that reality, at least the proximate reality, might be shaped by one's own hands. How self-demeaning it must be to believe that reality is somewhere where one isn't.

David Perlman

Kamp Middlebury

To the Editor:

Any prospective student opening the College Bulletin soon comes upon the lines expressing the educational purpose of our institution and learns that we are devoted to the liberal arts because "the intrinsic values of liberal study are finally the most important and practical of all; when they appear, they illuminate the possibilities of what it can mean to be an intelligent and responsible human being." The College "hopes to unlock the capacities and powers of its students in rational thinking, curiosity, imagination, and sensitivity" and to direct these energies not only towards self-education, but "also towards social responsibility and leadership."

With words like these in mind I recently have been troubled by the letters to and articles in the **Campus** which point out **ad nauseum** the "country club" atmosphere of this College. Our institution is committed, as any intelligent reader of its bulletin can understand, to the teaching of the "liberal arts"—the **profession**, the putting forth of ideas in diverse areas of human inquiry. We are not chartered as a college which is to act as a training ground for social activists—it is not the purpose of the professor to stand here brandishing swords and pushing people to the front of any kind of battle.

If the College gives some the impression of being a "country club" (and by that I take people to mean a place removed from the immediately pressing problems of the world) that does not mean that therefore it is to be condemned as a bastion of complacency. Ideally, a student is here to gain exposure to a range of ideas—metaphors, if you will—and the assumption is that at the end of four years he will have the maturity and intelligence to sort through these ideas and to choose a life-style consistent with them.

If any students are so fortunate as to be aware, at the ripe old age of twenty, of all the possibilities of personal action, of all the options for making this world a better place, why should he remain here, putting down the green until June of his senior year? It sometimes seems to me that a conscience, especially a "liberal" one, is very easily assuaged if one merely accuses others of not being awakened to the absurdity of social evils. If you have gained the inspiration to give up all your possessions and personal attachments and thus to be a reformer, go and do: perhaps those of us here still labor under a confusion, one which, in the "removed" and yet challenging atmosphere of this college, we try to confront and to dispell.

It is to be recalled that Christ spoke always in parables: that might be a hint that, despite all the hullabaloo over Middlebury's short-comings those of us who are here in any sincerity are likewise trying to gain understanding and to learn sympathy through the use of our own parables, our own metaphoric ways of presenting, and living through, our disciplines. One should come here to leave as a person who has considered alternatives, as one who has been intellectually, and spritually, challenged—that is the College's purpose. And might I remind all those who gripe about the supposed apathy of their peers that there is, indded, a cold and hungry world at our doorstep: doesn't it seem a shame then for you yearly to spend $5,000 for such poor company as we?

Philip F. Gura
(American Literature)

A Vague Objection

To the Editor:

We wish to express our disapproval of the transformation of "WAC Discusses Women's Projects," published in the **Campus** on March 6. The article was entirely re-structured and parts were deleted. We were told that the article was not "proper" and were denied a satisfactory definition of this rather vague objection.

If the order and manner of presentation of factual information was displeasing to the Editor because it created a tone of concern, we can only maintain that this tone was a fact of the meeting and that it was noteworthy as such.

Erin McKiernan
Gail Wilson
Amy Troubh

Editor's Reply:

We edited the article as we do any news article. Editorializing does not belong in a news article, and opinionated statements were excluded from the copy given us. However, we do welcome student commentary in its proper forms. Note the WAC feature in this issue.

...picasso

continued from p. 13

"physical size comprehends values and means," a work that needs to be "larger than the man."

Mr. Rubin's lecture was provocative because the points he made are ones rarely, if at all, found in art books. He posed problems that would be very interesting to study in depth. Picasso's "radical sculpture" is an expecially fascinating idea when one thinks of Mr. Rubin's disclosure that Picasso always carried a wire in his pocket that he constantly fiddled with. His points were extreme, yet Mr. Rubin's intense approach to his subject leaves one with little doubt that his points are valid.

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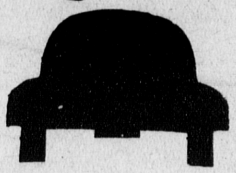
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...class overcrowding

continued from p. 1

of a student's work suffer, but morale among the professors declines.

Many faculty feel that these factors place Middlebury in a very dangerous position. As Mr. Hill put it, "In more provincial concerns, how can we get kids into grad schools? It takes a long time to establish a reputation. By the time we realize what we are doing wrong it may be too late."

The anxiety about the college's future is not limited to the college community. A Ford Foundation representative was once quoted as saying, in regard to Middlebury's future, "Middlebury will still be here, but at the current rate it will be a third-rate college."

Complexities recognized

The faculty recognizes the complexities of the situation. As Mr. John Elder (English) observed, in an interview, "We do appreciate the administration's dilemma." Due to the current financial situation of the country and of small liberal arts colleges in general, Old Chapel has adopted a conservative stance regarding faculty hiring.

Dean of the Faculty Dennis O'Brien capsulized this position; "It just doesn't seem to be financially in the cards to increase the number of faculty."

The administration is concerned about the recent closing of several small liberal arts colleges across the country. The administration also feels constricted by the rather small size of Middlebury's budget in comparison to other schools with which we compare ourselves. In response, the administration has adopted a policy termed "a steady state." This means that in the near future, Middlebury will neither increase nor decrease faculty size.

According to Dean O'Brien, the administration is following an increment-decriment system in dealing with overcrowded departments. This system simply means that if one of the overcrowded departments receives a professor, then a professor from another department will be cut, maintaining a steady state.

While the administration views this system as a way to ease the plight of several departments, there is serious apprehension by faculty concerning the effects of such a system on the College. Professor Daved Rosenberg (Political Science) observed that the competition between departments which arises from this system can polarize the entire school.

A further controversy relates to the mode of evaluating professors that is being developed to help determine faculty teaching load. The formula, the brainchild of Dean O'Brien, will aid the Teaching Resources Committee to determine what departments might be cut back to determine openings in overcrowded departments.

Professor William Ilgen (Spanish) expressed the trepidation of the faculty concerning this formula by saying "I sincerely hope that they think not only in terms of number of students, which is a very crude instrument if you're thinking in terms of education, and not some style of supermarket run-through."

Other faculty members doubt whether the formula will adequately measure the total faculty effort put in special programs such as Honors theses, senior seminars, and independent projects.

There are other serious problems involved; for example, already tenured professors can't be fired in an increment-decriment system.

Also, due to the present curriculum of the College, many faculty members question the feasibility of decriments in a department. They believe Middlebury's nature as a liberal art's college mandates a certain minimum curriculum.

In response to O'Brien's statement that "in order to increment, we must find a department which doesn't pay off," the question arises of whether Middlebury should not, in the interests of liberal arts education, maintain curriculum even if it does not "pay off in student enrollments."

Speaking of the Philosophy department, Stanley Bates, the department chairman, said, "I don't think we'd be in a position to offer a program or a major if we had a decriment."

The Administration does see the complexity of this issue, for as Dean O'Brien summarized, "It's not like Sears & Roebuck where we can say, 'Well, we're not selling toasters this year, let's cut them out and concentrate on washing machines.' "

As one student maintained, "The dangerous tendency of such a situation is to concentrate more on numbers and balanced budgets than education." This feeling was present in Ms. Eleanor Ilgen's (History) frustration as a teacher that "it is not up to the faculty to worry about cutting. They should be concerned with education."

Another result of administrative pressure for "increased faculty productivity" is a tendency for departments to offer large lecture courses to safeguard smaller seminars. For example, the English department next year is offering a freshman lecture course, ED 110.

No Real Solutions

The solutions to the problem of a growing faculty-student ratio are not easy or straightforward. If they were, the administration would already have implemented them. The solutions will be as complex and difficult as the current situation. Mr. William Catton (History) idenitified the possible nature of any solution as "Not really a solution, just an adjustment."

One aspect which will be reconsidered is the existence of what O'Brien described as a "Free demand economy in terms of student choices." Without the presence of distribution requirements several departments become standard choices for a course outside a major.

Reinstitution of distribution requirements has been mentioned as a possible solution as they would force students into various areas. However, that motivation for a change in curriculum represents concern more for balanced student numbers than for a philosophy of education.

Other solutions must be considered before, Mr. Catton said. "The problems get too big for us." A recognition of priorities must be stated. If education is be the primary goal of this school, then faculty must be its most important priority. As Dean O'Brien pointed out, "the solutions will be painful ones," if we are to maintain our quality of education.

Whether the sacrifices come from athletics, secretaries or administration, it is clear that they must be college-wide and immediate. All the faculty and students interviewed called for an in depth analysis of the budget with the express purpose that all our priorities commitments and judgements be toward improving the quality of education at Middlebury, and that means more faculty.

One student remarked that students should realize that small classes are not necessarily a part of education here. Overcrowded classes are not confined to 100 level course and current trends will not ameliorate the situation.

The situation's seriousness and immediacy are revealed by Mr. Elder: "Restricted class size doesn't **insure** high educational quality, but it does at least make **possible** that dialogue between faculty and students which is the mark of the small college at its best. It seems to me that Middlebury must be able to offer substantial numbers of courses for 20 and fewer in order to continue to compete with universities for the very best applicants."

the middlebury campus

hockey

bowdoin victory ends rebuilding season

By TERRY BAER

The Middlebury Panthers and Bowdoin Polar Bears entered into overtime in their ECAC Division II post-season game last week, and Bowdoin was the team that came out on top. In two previous games sent into overtime, the Panthers had managed only a tie to go along with the loss. Unfortunately, Middlebury did not fare any better as the Polar Bears' William Regan lifted the winning tally over Middgoalie Jim Brimsek's shoulder.

Gerry Quinn gave the Panthers a 1-0 advantage after some unimpressive play by both teams. The Polar Bears' passing was good as they were getting the puck out of their zone, but the Panthers' defense kept the Polar Bears from obtaining too many scoring opportunities. The Panthers, on the other hand, did not pass with the same crispness of other games, but had their chances on the Bowdoin goal.

In the second period, the Panthers began to play better as they dominated the action. Chris Lincoln highlighted the period with excellent stickhandling which gave him a good scoring chance on a break-away, but Bowdoin goalie Bob White cut the angle down perfectly. The Polar Bears finally picked up some momentum after a goal by Doug D'Ewart to tie the score at 1-1, The remainder of the period was a test for Brimsek as he had to make some key saves to keep Middlebury's hopes alive.

The third period again saw the Panthers get the lead. Chris Lincoln tipped in a blistering shot from the point by Peter Prescott to send the Panther fans into hysterics. However, the tiring Panthers let down a little, which proved to be crucial. Bowdoin regained its earlier dominance, and Bernard Gallacher cashed in to knot the score at 2-2 with four minutes remaining.

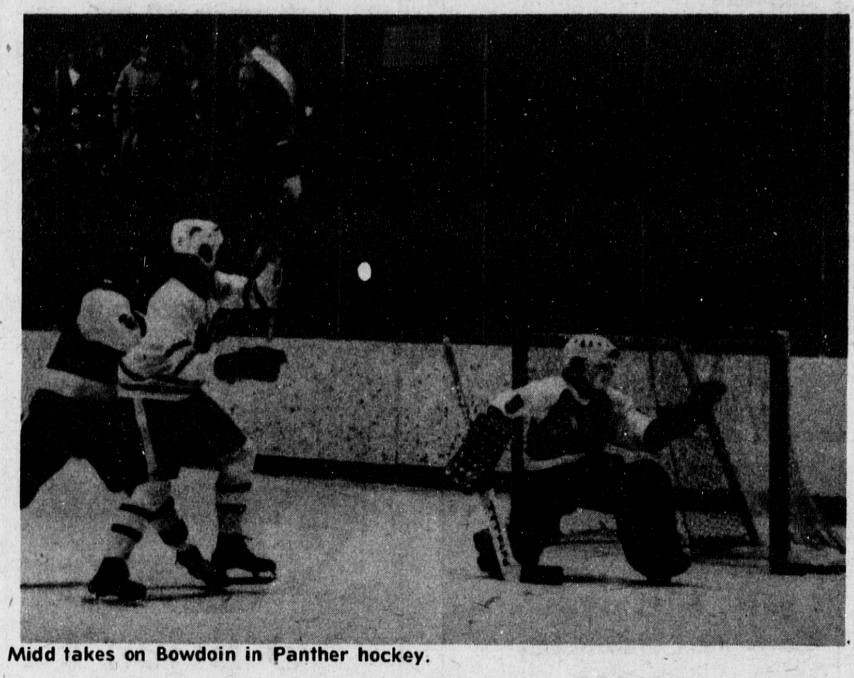
The game went into overtime, but the Panthers looked very disorganized and again had trouble passing. The Polar Bears forced a 2 on 1 break and Regan took a perfect pass from Gallacher to ice the cake for the Bears.

It was a sad end to a great season for Jim Brimsek, who had probably played his finest game in goal, and the rest of the Panthers. At the beginning of the year, no one thought the Panthers would be much of a threat to any of the "established teams" in Division II. Middlebury Coach Wendy Forbes did not know what to expect from his younger players and was unsure of his offensive punch and goalie situation. It looked as if it was going to be a rebuilding season for the Panthers.

However, the Panthers proved me and many others wrong. Jim Brimsek replaced Larry Perlman in the nets very well, saving many games for the Panthers in the clutch. He also ended up being one of the top goalies in Division II in his first full season with the Varsity. As for the Panther scoring attack, it was very balanced. The first line of Peter Prescott, Fred Erdman, and Jack Leary accounted for 57 goals, with Peter Prescott leading the Panthers with 21 tallies. Fred Erdman, the team captain, was the best scorer and playmaker with 17 goals and 24 assists for 41 points. Chris Lincoln led the team in assists with 25. The second line of Randy Mattson, Gerry Quinn, and Chris Lincoln added another 37 goals, while Barry Crump headed the third line with 12 goals.

The defense also added more to the offensive punch this year. A.J. Fitapatrick and Buzzy Woodworth rushed the puck up ice more this year than Panther defensemen had in the past, and this definitely gave Middlebury more possibilities to score.

In some senses, this was definitely a rebuilding season. If nothing else, it put pride back into the Panthers' hockey program. The team overcame all doubts this year because they palyed as a team, not as individuals. One could sense more unity and spirit on this team than last year's. Therefore, the Panthers rebuilt themselves into one of the top small college teams in the East.



Midd takes on Bowdoin in Panther hockey.

basketball splits in ecac's – 17-8

By ERIC MALTZMAN

The basketball team participated in the Division II and III ECAC tournament for the first time and came away with a split, losing to Colby in the first round and defeating Salem State in the consolation game. The Panthers' new school record of 17-8 is especially impressive after last year's disappointing 9-14 season. Graduating this spring are seniors Dave Pentkowski, Ben Davidson, and Mike Cummings all of whom contributed to a cumulative record of 56-38 over the past four years. Coach Tom Lawson will find Pentkowski's defense and steadiness and Davidson's rebounding very difficult to replace, but he should have a fine nucleus to build from with Dave Nelson, Kevin Cummings, Zenon Smotrycz, Peter Rivoira, James Reese, Dana Eglinton, and Rick Stone all returning next season.

Although the final score of 72-63 indicate a closer game than a January defeat to the same Colby squad, Middlebury really wasn't in the contest over the last 25 minutes. Dave Pentkowski was the only Panther to break the ice in the first six and a half minutes as Midd fell behind 10-3. Then Ben Davidson and Dave Nelson gave Pentkowski some support to draw within 18-17 at the 8:06 mark.

Colby star Brad Moore, who had been held down in the first half, erupted for 10 points in the first 5:40 of the second half to help Colby run up a 20 point lead. The Panthers then came alive and outscored the Mules 12-4 to cut the deficit to 55-46 with 7:56 remaining. Midd got no closer than nine points until the final minute, when the outcome was no longer in doubt. The Panthers, who were hurt considerably by an injury to Kevin Cumming's arm and some dubious officiating, were led by Dave Nelson, Ben Davidson, and Dave Pentkowski.

Midd closed out the season on a winning note by knocking off Salem State, which lost to eventual winner Quinnipiac on Friday. The Panthers used a great first half by Dave Pentkowski and a great second half by Mike Cummings to pick up a 68-57 victory. Middlebury led 8-0 after two minutes, but Salem State came back to tie it at 14-14 with 10:04 left. The Panthers, who never trailed in the contest, then gradually pulled away to a 31-26 half time lead behind 14 points by Pentkowski.

Salem State cut the lead to three by scoring off the center tap, but it never got any closer the rest of the way. Ben Davidson hit three buckets to push the margin to 39-30, and then six points by Mike Cummings created the biggest lead of the game at 50-34 with 9:20 remaining. Salem State fought back to chop Midd's lead to 58-53 with 3:06 to go, but good foul shooting down the stretch enabled the Panthers to pull away. Middlebury was led by Pentkowski, who led all scorers with 22. Senior Mike Cummings had his best output of the season as he hit all of his 12 points in the final 12 minutes, while Davidson also finished out his career with 12 before fouling out. Zenon Smotrycz (10), Dave Nelson (8), and Peter Rivoira (4) finished out the scoring.

women's ski team second in easterns

By BLAIR CHILDS

On February 28, while the men's ski team was preparing for the NCAA's at Durango, Colorado, the women were competing in their last meet of the season. This race for the women was the equivalent of the Middlebury Carnival for the men. It was the Eastern Womens' Championships, held this year at Stowe. Middlebury was going into the meet favored, having already won three of the season's five carnivals, losing to Dartmouth twice. The championship was made up of ten teams and consisted of a cross country race, a two-run slalom, and a single-run giant slalom.

In the slalom, Dartmouth squeezed by Middlebury by 1/6th of a point, despite Middlebury's strong showing. Leslie Orton finished third, and was followed by Ellen Hall at fifth and Tina Besse in sixth. The cross country ended in a similar situation with Dartmouth closely winning despite Midd's excellent finishers. The top six places were filled by Dartmouth and Middlebury women. Olympic hopeful Kathy Anderson won the race. The next Midd finisher was Pam Richardson in fifth, and close behind her was Chris Tower in sixth. Dartmouth finished two-three-four, enough to win the race. Unfortunately, Katie Tobey could not race for Middlebury, which was certainly a setback. Finally, in the giant slalom, Midd was able to put together a victory. Orton finished the race in first place, enough to give her the combined title; Besse was sixth and Nellie Krackoff fourteenth. Middlebury won the race by a fraction of a point, but not nearly enough to take the championship.

It appears that next season's team will be equally as strong as this year's even though two women, Sandy Stroock and Chris Tower, will graduate this spring.

men ninth going into jump

By BLAIR CHILDS

The NCAA Skiing Championships in Durango, Colorado were very frustrating for Middlebury. The first event was the downhill, held last Thursday. Middlebury's best place was taken by John Jacobs at 25th. Next was Dave Gavett at 26th, and Jim Cardamone finished 34th. Reports had it that Bill Emerson was having a great run until he fell at the bottom of what was considered a fast, difficult course.

The cross country was equally disasterous. Middlebury's number one and two men, Craig Ward and Brant McDougall, finished a slow 21st and 22nd. To everyone's suprise, freshman Peter Ross finished first for Middlebury with an excellent sixteenth.

Middlebury skied considerably better in the slalom. Peter Kenney placed fifth, Gavett twelfth, and Mark Cater eighteenth. Jacobs' first run was one of the best, but on his second run he crashed.

The jumping was held Saturday, and no results were known as of this writing. Going into the jumping Middlebury stood in ninth place among 22 teams.